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REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.

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VOL. XIX NO. 179— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

BURMA AND R. T. CONFERENCE

Question Of Separation With India To Be Re-Opened.

SITTINGS TO COMMENCE IN NOVEMBER

SIMLA, July 30.

The Associated Press understands that an announcement is immitient regarding the composition of the Round Table Conference on Burma.

Political circles believe that the Conference will include two Europeans and two Indians, besides Burmans. The Conference will commence sittings early in November by which time the Federal Structure Committee would have concluded its labours.

It is expected that the terms of reference of the Burma Conference will be wide enough as to reopen the question of the relationship of Burma with India.—A.P.

PREMIER & HENDERSON PLEASED WITH BERLIN VISIT

LONDON, July 29.

Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald and Henderson arrived in London to-day after their visit to Berlin. Both of them expressed themselves as very pleased with visit which had been most successful.—Reuter.

LLOYD GEORGE PROGRESSES

LONDON, July 30.

A bulletin with regard to Mr. Lloyd George's condition states that he passed a restful night. His strength is well maintained and his condition continues to be satisfactory.—Reuter.

VICEROY RECEIVES PRINCES

SIMLA, July 30.

The Viceroy received to-day the Chief of Sangli, the Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh, the Chief of Jath the Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch) and the Chief of Ramdrug.—A.P.

TRUCE TERMS AS OBSERVED IN BENGAL

47 Persons Still In Jail For Political Offences.

CALCUTTA, July 30.

During interpellations in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, the Home Member laid a statement on the table showing that 47 persons convicted during the last civil disoboedience movement were still in jail, being convicted of offences involving violence, other than technical violence or incitement to violence.

The Home Member assured the House that each case had been considered individually on its merits, in accordance with the representation recommending release.—A. P.

"REVENGE FOR D. GUPTA'S EXECUTION"

Leaflets In Dacca

DACCA, July 29.

A large number of leaflets were circulated last night in Dacca and Narayanganj, condemning the execution of Dinesh Gupta and appealing to the public for revenge.

A young Hindu was brought here this morning from Narayanganj. It is alleged he was arrested while distributing the leaflets.

It is understood that two other young Hindus have also been arrested there in the same connection.—A.P.

Cawnpore Celebrates Prophet's Day

CAWNPORE, July 29.

To celebrate the Prophet's birthday a big procession consisting of 50,000 Muslims headed by prominent Muslim leaders was taken out through Muslim localities. The procession took four hours to reach the destination. Everything passed off peacefully. Authorities and Muslim volunteers co-operaed in preserving order. A.P.

20 VILLAGES IN MALVAN UNDER WATER.

—:o:—

Inhabitants Leave Collapsing Houses And Take Refuge On Tree Tops

NEARLY 800 HOMESTEADS DESTROYED AND HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE STARVING

(From Our Correspondent.)

MALVAN, July 30.

On Saturday the water reached its highest recorded level at 12 noon. The people thought that it will subside but at 2 p.m. the houses were six feet in water. People had no time to take their clothing. All strived hard to save their lives. Boats were working ceaselessly and rescued many from the roofs of the houses.

STAYED ON COCOANUT TREES.

The walls of many houses collapsed and they had to make recourse to cocoanut trees or live in boats. Many managed to go to the hills.

20 VILLAGES UNDER WATER.

All 20 villages in Kalavali and Karali Valleys were under water for 24 hours. It was day time and therefore most of the lives were saved. Nearly 800 houses have been recorded to have been completely damaged. More than Rs. 3 lakhs is the loss estimated.

RELIEF COMMITTEE FORMED.

An urgent meeting of the Malvan people was held on 29th inst. and a Relief Committee of 13 prominent men was formed. The last year's Committee handed over to the new Committee the balance Rs. 300. Rice bags worth Rs. 100 were promised on the spot. The meeting passed resolutions requesting the Government and the people to help the distressed, homeless and starving families of the flooded areas.

APPEAL TO GENERAL PUBLIC.

The Malvan Taluka Flood Relief Committee and the Taluka Congress Committee appeal to the general public of this Taluka and to those of this Taluka living in Bombay, Karachi and other places to help the starving hundreds who have lost all they had in the recent floods.

Cherrapunji's 30 Inches In 48 Hours

Weekly Weather Report.

POONA, July 30.

Weather report for the week ending July 29:—

The monsoon was generally active in North-East India and along and near the Western Himalayas and in the Peninsula as far north as Central Provinces. It was vigorous in Konkan for the first four days. Some of the noteworthy heavy falls of rain during the week are Cherrapunji thirty inches and Shillong nine inches in forty-eight hours ending at 8 hours on the 24th, Karwar eighteen inches, Marmagao eighteen inches and Ratnagiri twentyone inches in 72 hours ending at 8 hours on the 26th, Bombay five inches in the 25th and Cox's Bazar six inches on the 28th.—A. P.

RAILWAY ENGINE DERILED

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent at Chittagong, A.B. Railway wires under date July 30. The engine of No. 61 Up mixed train was derailed at mile 529|21|22 between Bhojo and Safrai on the A. B. Railway on the 29th instant. No one was injured. The cause of the accident is not yet known. Transhipment is necessary.—A.P.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT CHIEF JUSTICE

SIMLA, July 30.

Mr. Justice Charu Chander Ghose, Bar-at-Law, has been appointed to perform duties of Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, during the absence on leave of Sir G. C. Rankin, Bar-at-Law from the 18th August to 10th September or until further orders.—A.P.

ARMY SUB-COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT

SIMLA, July 30.

The Army Sub-Committee on Retrenchment met here today at the Army Headquarters under the Chairmanship of Mr. Rangachariar to draw up the questionaires relating to the varoius services.

NANKING FORCES DEFEATED

Civil War Threatened In China

Tientsin.—Severe fighting is expected within the few days at Tsangchow between the followers of rebel warlord General Shikyushan, who is in alliance with Canton provisional Government and Mukden forces who are acting in conjunction with Nanking Government.

Mukdenites suffered severe casualties recently, and have now lost 8,000 prisoners and four aeroplanes near Paotingfu, where Shikyushan's forces penetrated Mukdenites' first line of defence.

Main body of rebel force is now approaching important railway lines south of Peking. Train service between Peking and Paotingfu has been suspended.—Reuter.

SECOND TEST MATCH

LONDON, July 30.

Resuming their first innings in the Second Test match against New Zealand at Oval, England declared at 418 for four, Hammand contributed 100.

New Zealand then going in, were all out for 193. Following on they had made 22 for one in their second innings.—Reuter.

TO BEAT POST AND GATTY'S RECORD.

American Airmen's Venture.

LONDON, July 30.

American flyers Herndon and Panghorn after flying to Croydon this morning, took off for Berlin in afternoon. Despite delay, they still hope to beat the record set up by Post and Gatty.—Reuter.

4|15 PUNJAB REGIMENT TO BE DISBANDED

QUETTA, July 30.

It is understood that orders have been received here from Army Headquarters for the disbandment of the 4|15 Punjab Regiment as a measure of retrenchment.—A.P.

Hindu Murders In Veraval

GRAVE CHARGES

The Veraval Mahajan has sent the following telegram to Junagadh State Hindu Praja Mandal, Bombay:—

Many Muslims associated with five Hindu murders plots. Police investigations continues under limited powers therefore big personalities likely to escape investigation and punishment. We are helpless".

14 TRANSPORTATIONS!

Guloathi Riot Case Judgment.

JUDGE APPEALS FOR REDUCTION OF SENTENCES

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, July 28.

Judgment has been pronounced in the Gulaothi Riot Case, by Mr. Joyti Pd. Sessions Judge, Bulandshahar. It will be recalled that following a Congress meeting at Gulaothi, which was dispersed by lathicharge a clash had taken place between the police and a crowd of villagers. Ch. Khushi Ram, B.A., LL.B., a prominent Congressman of Meerut who had gone there to addrses the meeting had nearly succeeded in pacifying the mob when the police fired thereby causing many casualties. A Sub-Inspector was beaten to death in the fracas. Ch. Khushi Ram was arrested.

Out of the 44 accused 30 were acquitted, 14 being sentenced to transportation for life. The Judge in his concluding remarks, has alluded to the absence of any tangible proof against the accused for murdering the Sub-Inspector. He has appeaeld to the Local Government on this basis to reduce the sentences.

LORD KYLSANT JAILED FOR A YEAR

For Issuing False Prospectus

LONDON, July 30.

Lord Kylsant Chairman of Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, who along with Mr. H. J. Morland, the auditor of the Company, was charged at Old Bailey in connection with affairs of the Company, was found guilty of issuing false prospectus and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Mr. Morland was found "not guilty."—Reuter.

"PUNISH JAIL AUTHORITIES"

Defence Counsel's Application In Lahore Case

LAHORE, July 30.

An application praying that either Sukhdevraj, the accused in the supplementary "conspiracy" case should be released on bail, or a recommendation should be made to the High Court to punish the jail authorities for contempt of court, was submitted by Mr. Shamlal, Defence Counsel, before the Special Tribunal.

The application complained that the Court's orders regarding the removal of illegal confinements of Sukhdevraj had not been carried out. The Jail authorities had given three associates to Sukhdevraj. All the three were illiterate and there was no community of interests between Sukhdevraj and his associates, he being a graduate of the Punjab University. The law added the defence counsel, contemplated that the associates should be men of the same class.—A.P.

LONDON PREPARES TO RECEIVE MAHATMAJI.

British Die-hards On The Warpath.

COMRADE "SAK" BUSY ARRANGING BLACK FLAG DEMONSTRATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 30.

Arrangements are, says, a cable to Hindu proceeding briskly in London for Gandhiji's reception. Rev. Andrews is anxious that Gandhiji should spend a week in Lancashire before the conference begins believing his presence in cotton centres will assist general appeasement. The non-official reception committee met yesterday. It was attended by several M.P.S. who decided to ask Mr. Laurence Housman to be Chairman and invite the co-operation of all interests.

Gandhiji will be welcomed at the Railway station and large representative gathering is expected in addition to the popular concourse. Communists threaten hostile demonstration but this is believed to the comparatively negligible.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 28.

In the course of a communication to "Swarajya", Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the Commonwealth of India League says that the Die-hards are straining every nerve to make the path of Gandhiji, difficult in England. A move is afoot, he says, to hold a meeting in the city of London to emphasise the need for "a common economic policy within the Empire".

LLOYD' WILSON AND CO.

"The chief speaker at this gathering will be Sir Robert Horne and he will be followed by Lord Lloyd. Sir Leslie Wilson will also be present.

The meeting is more likely to be a demand for Empire Free Trade so far as some of the signatories are concerned. But the inclusion of Lord Lloyd has a definite significance from the Indian point of view. The meeting is organised by the British Empire League."

SAKLATWALLA'S MOVE.

Mr. Krishna Menon also says that Mr. Saklatwala does not want Gandhiji to go to London "He proposes organising a black flag procession. The London branch of the Congress has already decided not to give an official reception to Mr. Gandhi. Its representatives will be on the platform when the Congress delegation arrives, to meet the delegation as a whole, and not Mr. Gandhi. There is still a possibility that the branch may decide to support Mr. Saklatwala wholesale. In any case, the London Congressmen, as they chose to call themselves, are out of sympathy with the Congress policy and the leadership of the Mahatma."

COMMUNALISTS STRENGTHENING CHAINS OF SLAVERY

Dr. Alam's Indictment Of Separatists

LAHORE, July 29.

(CENSORED.)

Nationalists are a nightmare to Mr. Shafi Daudi says Dr. Alam, a Member Congress Working Committee.

How can reactionaries tolerate their presence at the Round Table Conference? When the cat is away the mice will play. Dr. Alam adds:—

A handful of re-actionaries are conspiring to throw dust in eyes of the world by declaring that Muslims are prepared to sacrifice independence at the altar of separate electorates and prefer to live in the strong chains of slavery.

Devidas Gandhi Amongst "Red Shirts" On Frontier

PESHAWAR, July 30.

"I have been greatly impressed with what I have seen and have gained a much better appreciation of things on the Frontier, gathered so far from press reports," said Mr. Devadas Gandhi to-day before leaving for Kohat.

Mr. Devadas Gandhi who has been having a very busy time since his arrival here, touring "Red Shirts" villages in Peshawar, Charsadda, Nowshera and Marden Tehsils and getting first hand knowledge of their life and conditions, returned to Peshawar to-day from Utmanzai and spent the greater part of the day in conversations with local Congressmen.—A.P.

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

MADRAS, July 30.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry will be held in Bombay at the rooms of the Indian Merchants Chamber on August 11 and 12.—A. P.

Mahatma Visits Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

Mahatma Gandhi will arrive here to-morrow morning from Borsad. He will stay in the Gujerat Vidyapith building.—A.P.

"CRUSH GROWING MENACE OF ANARCHISM"

Calcutta Meeting Warns Government.

CALCUTTA, July 30.

"We urge the Government to take immediate action to crush the growing menace of anarchism and against persons or public bodies who eulogize assassins. The patience of law abiding citizens is being subjected to a strain which may prove to be beyond endurance." This was the sense of resolutions passed unanimously by a mass meeting of Europeans and Indians in Dalhousie Institute Calcutta, last night after condemning in strong terms the dastardly murder of R. R. Garlick.

The "shameless conduct" of the Calcutta Corporation in passing a resolution regarding its tense of grief at the execution of one of the murderers of Colonel Simpson was severely criticized.

"GOVERN OR GET OUT"

"Govern or get out" was the keynote of several of the speeches the speakers blaming the "weak and vacillating" policy of the Government for the crop of political murders. "Playing to the gallery has gone too far" aid Mr. Abul Kasem "and we are paying heavily for it. The time has come when Europeans and Indians should combine to make the in the way that it should be Government govern the country governed."—A.P.

BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNT RATE RAISED.

LONDON, July 30.

Bank of England discount rate has been raised to 4-1/2 per cent.—Reuter.

New York.—Boardman and Polando reached Constantinople at 1-20 p.m. to-day.—Reuter.

NO BIDDERS TURN UP AT TODDY SALES IN MADRAS

Naujwan Office At Erode Raided

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 30.

A deadlock occurred in the Auction of the sales of toddy shops in the city which was announced to take place to-day. Elaborate police arrangements had been made both outside and inside the premises of the Collector's office to prevent any possible interference with the sales.

CONGRESS PROCESSION TO COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

The District Congress Committee had made elaborate picketing arrangements and marched in a procession to the Collectors office. Sjt. Satyamurthi and Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi who wanted to go inside the office were prevented from doing so on the pretex that only bidders were allowed to enter.

A large crowd collected outside the office. Congress pamphlets appealing the renters not to bid were distributed freely. The leaders took part in picketing.

NO BIDDERS.

The Collector arrived in the office at 11 a.m. and till 1 p.m. no bidders paid the necessary deposit. Reuters meeting last evening decided not to bid at the auctions. Since no bidder turned up till 3-10 p.m. sales had indefinitely to be postponed.

A report from Erode says that the office of Navjawan Bharat Sabha volunteers training camp and the house of Keshavlal Kalidas, chief organiser was searched yesterday by the Madras C.I.D. The search lasted for four hours but nothing incriminating was found.

SECTION 144 IN VELLORE.

MADRAS, July 30.

A Hindu-Muslim clash is reported from Vellore. On Tuesday evening Hindu Congressmen organised a meeting to welcome certain leaders from Madras and were taking out a procession which clashed wtih a Muslim procession arranged to celebrate the Prophet's birthday. The police arrived on the scene and checked the disturbances but panic prevailed, followed by stray assaults on members of both communities, resulting in some injuries. The District Magistrate and other officials, with armed police hastening to the spot, dispersed the mob and effected some arrests.

Later, an order under Section 144 was issued against 12 Congressmen and 9 Muslims with a view to prevent further disturbances. Further details received show that a portion of a Muslim house and a haystack were destroyed by fire.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

New York, July 30.

Previous Closing Rate	8.57
To-day's Opening Rate	8.43
Difference	—.14
To-day's Closing Rate	8.60
Difference	+.03

Broach Expectation A/May Rs. 182

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 30.

Previous Closing Rate	4.57
To-day's Opening Rate	4.57
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	4.59
Difference	+.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 30.

Silver Ready	13 1/16
Higher	1/8
Silver Forward	13 1/16
Higher	1/8

Tone of market:—China brought steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 30.

1st Settlement	43 14 0
2nd Settlement	43 9 0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee One
For First Sixteen Words
One Anna

For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TYPIST, knowing Marathi & Hindi and should handle English and Vernacular typed machine. Apply personally EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate.
A R5574

WANTED—ORGANISERS for sale of our variety of Teas on Rs. 100 per month. Selected Candidates must invest Rs. 100 as security. Apply to PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO. LTD., 8/2, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA. (1)

WANTED—An INDIAN GRADUATE with English qualifications to teach English to the Prince who is now 15 years old. The salary of the post is Rs. 500 but a very highly qualified and a suitable gentleman may even be started on a higher scale of salary. Other terms pertaining to service will be decided while making the appointment. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur (N. Gujarat).
A 3313

THE ORIENTAL INSURANCE CORPORATION LTD. 98/5, Clive Street, CALCUTTA WANTED—RELIABLE SUPERVISORS with a pay of Rs. 100 per month to secure members for Insurance with a small fee of Rs. 5 only. No medical examination, no age proof, no regular premium. Supervisors will get hereditary renewal and special bonus with commission in addition to pay and their lives will be insured free of any cost. For particulars apply to Manager.
A F. S.

Loan

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST upto Rs. 5,000. Repayable by every monthly instalments. For full particulars apply to:—THE J. ANATH & CO., Agents, 34, Beadon Road, LAHORE.
L

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that our client Mr. JIVANDAS BHANJI has missed the following document together with a typed copy thereof on the 29th day of July, 1931, when his brother Mr. Mohanlal Bhanji was proceeding from Chakla Street to Loar Chawl through Barbhaya Moholla, Abdul Rehman Street and Mulji Jetha Market between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. If anybody has found the same it is requested that the same may be returned to us on behalf of our client at our office at the below mentioned address:

DESCRIPTION OF THE DOCUMENT.

Deed of Dissolution dated the 15th day of January, 1924, and made between Bai Bhikaiji widow of Shavaksha Jamshedji Choksey and another and Jivandas Bhanji.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1931.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Solicitors, High Court,
9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.
3322

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP AND OF THE FIRM OF THE CIDOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Under instructions from my client Mr. GOVIND VISHNU RANADE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership under the name, style and firm of The Cidol Manufacturing Co., between my client and one Amrut Bhimrao Punde and one Moreshwar Ganesh Kotibhaskar and one R. N. Nerurkar, which carried on business in Bombay, has been, by mutual consent DISSOLVED on 15th November, 1930, and that 'inter alia' it is further mutually agreed that neither my client nor his said partners or any one or more of them shall, after the said 15th of November, 1930, trade and carry on business under the name of their said firm, dissolved as aforesaid, and shall make use of the word 'Cidol' for any purpose whatsoever save and except by the said Kotibhaskar and the said Nerurkar for the exclusive purpose of fulfilling the contract with the Controller of Stores, B.B. & C.I. Railway, which contract they have agreed and undertaken to fulfil at their own costs. Any person, therefore, dealing with the said Punde and the said Kotibhaskar and the said Nerurkar either for the said firm of The Cidol Manufacturing Co., dissolved as aforesaid and/or for the purposes of the said Contract shall do so at his own risk and that my client shall, in no way whatsoever be liable and responsible for the same.

B. G. PADHYE,
Advocate High Court, Bombay.
3319.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 657 OF 1928.

Re: RAMJI DEVJI and RAGHUNATH DEVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, both residing at Kalbadevi, lately trading in the name, style and firm of Messrs. Ambalal & Co., at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th October, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
3323

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.
O. P. 93 of 1922.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WINDING UP OF THE RIPON PRESS SUGAR MILLS, CO., LTD. BELLARY.

AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

The Ripon Press and Factory, situate in Raichur, will be sold in Public Auction at the Press premises, Raichur, on SATURDAY, 22-8-1931 commencing at 11 a.m.

(Sd.) S. SREENIVASA IYYER,
Official Liquidator.
Bellary, 29-7-31.
3321

Amusements

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Two Crazy Clowns of "Rio Rita" and "The Cuckoos."
BERT WHEELER
ROBERT WOOLSEY
in
"HALF-SHOT AT SUNRISE"
Radio's Comedy Bombshell.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
WITTY, WISE, WICKED.
"CANARIES"
SOMETIMES SING"
Featuring
TOM WALLS and YVONNE ARNAUD.
A British and Dominion Film

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Spectacular Musical Show
"SALLY"
Featuring MARILYN MILLER
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing, Colour Picture.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.
O. P. 94/1922.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WINDING UP OF THE SABAPATHY PRESS CO., LTD., BELLARY.

AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

The Sabapathy Press and Factory, situate in Raichur, will be sold in Public Auction at the Press premises Raichur on SATURDAY, 15-8-1931, commencing at 11 a.m.

(Sd.) S. SREENIVASA IYYER,
Official Liquidator.
Bellary, 29-7-31.
3320

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE of the stock-in-trade of the BOMBAY JEWELLERY STORES at Sunny House, Apollo Bunder, opp. Taj Mahal Hotel, consisting of jewellery of precious stones, Indian Curios, Antiques, Ebony elephants, Jaipur vases, show cases, safes, fans, etc., on SATURDAY, the 1st August 1931 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee-in-possession. Property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN TURF AERATED WATERS FACTORY AT ARTHUR ROAD, TARDEO, AS A GOING CONCERN.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1263 of 1931.
Jehangir P. Pardiwalla ...Plaintiff
vs.
H. D. Billimoria and
F. D. Billimoria ... Defendants.

Under the directions of Jehangir P. Pardiwalla Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit in pursuance of the directions contained in the Order dated the 23rd July, 1931, made in the said Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st August, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the Turf Aerated Waters Factory at 9-11, Arthur Road, Tardeo, AS A GOING CONCERN together with all machinery, goods, articles and things lying on the said Factory including the following:—

Machinery pertaining to the Aerated Waters Factory and Plant with Galvanized and Slate Tanks, air vessels, Pump Electric motors, gas savers crown cork Plant spare parts, furniture, pot and pans, utensils, motor trollies, bullocks, bullock wagons, bottles, jars, boxes, acids, essences, Crown Corks, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, at their office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Commencing Saturday, 1st

A love story that grips your heart a true record of Love,, heroism, and court intrigues. Plots and counter plots.

A WAGER IN LOVE.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10
JOAN BENNETT
LEW AYRES
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
In
MANY A SLIP
ISN'T LOVE GRAND?
The Biggest Scream of The Year.

DON'T MISS MANY A SLIP
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

LILIAN DAVIES and ROY ROYSTON
in
JUST FOR A SONG
A Mighty Super Attraction
ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING
THE SHOW OF THE YEAR
PATHE CINEMA
TO-MORROW

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOMBAY KARNATAKS.
THE
Gadag Shri Dattatraya Kannada Dramatic Co.
WILL ENACT
IN GRANT ROAD, VICTORIA THEATRE
SATURDAY, 1-8-31, at 9 P.M.
SWAJANODHARA
OR ("LANKA-DAHANA).

GANA VISHARADA NEELAKANTA SHASTRI will take the role of RAMA.

An UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for BOMBAY PUBLIC to hear his Masterly SOUTH INDIAN MUSIC.

SUNDAY, 2-8-31, at 3-30 P.M.
SHIKSHANA SAMBHRAMA
SOCIAL DRAMA.

RATES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 3-6; 2-4; 1-11; 1-2 and As. 9.

Tickets will be available at the Theatre from 8 A. M. on the day of Performance.

Proprietor,
SADASHIVA GURUNATH GADGUD,
NATAKALANKARA ABHINAYA KESARI.

COMING COMING
Specially for Devasa Nights
THE
Bombay Gujrati Natak Company.
GRANT ROAD,
VICTORIA THEATRE
Will commence to perform its new Drama.
From SATURDAY, 8th August, 1931.
On the day and night of DEWASA, a Special Drama for Females will be staged.
Proprietor—BAPULAL B. NAYAK.

SHIPPING NEWS
Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
July 30.
Naringa, Morris, Bassein.
City of Canton, Cory, New York.

DEPARTURES.
July 31.
Hakodate Maru, Hiron, Kobe.
San Ginseppe, Schiaffino, Pots Vecchio di Piambino.
Cathay, Smith, Shanghai.
Belpomela, Morseneon, Madras.

LOADING.
July 30.
Steamer Tango Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Vareia for Busran.
Steamer Gazana for Coast Port.
Steamer Rawalpindi for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.
S S Cathay:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's English Mail steamer Cathay, is expected to arrive here to-day from London at about (6 a.m.) with the outward mails of the 16th inst., a general cargo and 111 passengers and hence she will sail for China and Japan on the same day at about (11 a.m.)

CHINA & JAPAN MAIL REPORT.
S S Rawalpindi:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's mail steamer Rawalpindi, is expected to arrive here to-day from Shanghai etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Naringa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Naringa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a general cargo.

S S Canton:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Canton, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Hakodate Maru:—The N Y K mail steamer Hakodate Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Varsova, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Belpomela:—The K N Coy's steamer Belpomela will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Madras, with a general cargo.

S S San Ginseppe:—The G Gabriel Coy's steamer San Ginseppe, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Ports Vecchio di Piambino, with a cargo of old iron.

EXPORTS
Bombay, July 30.
S S Ranchi for London.—2000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, V M Nathoo; 100 cwts. mustard seed, M Bhuta & Co; 4 bales woollen carpets, International Shipping Syndicate.

For Marseilles.—53 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co.; 53 bales cotton fly, P E Bode & Sons.

For Varna.—12 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co.

S S City of Bath for Liverpool.—65 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.; 140 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 76 bales cotton yarn waste, Chimanlal & Sons.

For Manchester.—100 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora; 250 bales cotton raw, Patil Cotton Co.; 438 cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Aquileia for Genoa.—1000 cwts. linseed, K M Nathoo; 6500 cwts. linseed, 6000 cwts. groundnut seed, Birla Bros; 1250 cwts. linseed, 1000 cwts. castorseed, Gorio Ltd.

S S City of Canton for New York.—390 cwts. plantago seed, F F Campbell & Co.

S S Silvercedar for Philadelphia.—35 bales goat skin, Shamjimal; 22 bales goat skins, S A R M Sidick; 77 bales goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Rawalpindi for Port Said.—68 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.

S S Nirvana for Kobe.—1500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Cathay for Hongkong.—60 cwts. jardaloo, H Budahbhoy & Co.; 62 cwts. appricot, D Hiralal & Co.; 30 cwts. sandalwood S Nowroji & Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 30.
S S Vasna, Agents, M M and Co., from Busrah.—35 bags galls; 14 bags sheep skin; 7 bags thalabia; 27 bags wool.

From Karachi.—16919 bags wheat; 406 bags gram; 1340 bags dry fruits; 121 bags wheat flour; 59 bags gram; 77 bags zeera; 9 bags zeera seeds; 27 raisin; 28 cases soap; 24 cases cumin seeds; 21 cases dry fish.

S S Storviken, Agents, S S N Co., from Rangoon.—25037 bags rice; 302 bales cotton raw, 50 bags chola; 69 cases lampware; 6 cases glassware.

From Cochin.—13 bundles mats 93 bundles coir rope; 245 bundles coir yarn.

S S Sirsa, Agents, M M and Co., from Moulmein.—1046 pces. teak parts; 803 pces. teak planks; 22946 bags rice; 18496 pces. teak scantlings; 483 pces. teak square; 5908 bags paddy.

From Cochin.—20 cases dust tea; 34 cases rubber soles.

From Rangoon.—2913 bags rice.

BALAGHAT DACOITY JUDGMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, July 30.

The trial of Mr. Bala Huddar, a graduate, Sjt. Joshi, an ex-teacher and Ambadas Kesale of Nagpur in the Balaghat Dacoity Case has been concluded and judgment will be delivered in Balaghat Court on August 4.

It will be recalled that the accused were arrested at Nagpur about 6 months back, on a charge of committing armed dacoity in Aiwaraghat, a village in Balaghat District in December last. The prosecution allege that the accused frightened the villagers of Aiwaraghat on the night of December 26 with the use of flash lights, pistols and some guns. They are alleged to have injured two men including the village Patel and removed some ornaments. Their trial lasted for about 4 months and created great sensation amongst the public.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL CAMP

Programme At Jhansi

JHANSI, July 29.

The Seva Dal Camp at Jhansi performed a flag salutation ceremony on the 26th instant at the public library. Sjt. V. S. Dandekar, Secretary, United Provinces Congress Committee, who unfurled the flag spoke on its interpretation and requested Jhansi people to observe a monthly ceremony. Sjts A. G. Khare, B. N. Parma, Presidents, District and Town Congress Committees, Sjt. Kadam, a prominent worker, Jhansi Seva Dal, lady volunteers and others spoke on the key to administration, world youth movement and revolutions started village propaganda. On the 27th Sjt. Barwasagar gave a physical culture demonstration. Barwasagar returned on the 29th. Shri Krishnadas Paliwal visits on the 30th and Sjt. V. V. Subedar on the 31st for inspection.

Imperial Bank Rate Unchanged

BOMBAY, July 30.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at six per cent. —A. P.

GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-NIGHT: 5-30, 8 & 10-30
The Famous Stage Play
NOW A TALKIE.
"NO ! NO ! NANETTE"
NEXT SATURDAY:
JACK OAKIE,
JEANETTE MACDONALD.
IN
"LET'S GO NATIVE"

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA
Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum
Endowment Rs. 20
And
Whole Life Rs. 25.
No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.
For Agency and other particulars please apply:
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

"AROODAM"
Write the exact time and date of birth or the letter writing time and age. Correct answers for five questions about futurity Re. 1 for each extra question, As. 4. V. P. charges extra. THE GANDHI JOTHISHAR, HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE, Tiruttani (Madras Presidency.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME: 1 p.m.—Sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ld.

7 p.m.—Vigneshwar Shastri's violin solo and Madhavlal's sitar solo.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from The Sardar Snuff Manufacturing Co. (Park Town, Madras) samples of snuff manufactured by them.

U. P. TRADE UNION CONFERENCE.

Mr. Hari Har Nath Saastri, president of the "Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha" has been elected as the president of the coming session of the 2nd U. P. Provincial Trade Union Conference.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY MEN'S UNION.—The adjourned annual general meeting of the Tramway Men's Union will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p. m. (S.T.) at Dhuru Hall, Dadar. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

VASANT THEOSOPHICAL CO-OP. HOUSING SOCIETY LD.:—The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Vasant Theosophical Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., will be held at 6-15 P.M. (S.T.) today (Friday) at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty.

LIQUOR PICKETERS MEETING AT POIBWADI:—A Conference of all those interested in picketing of "F" Ward toddy and liquor shops will be held to-day (Friday) at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Parel Congress Office, Kavarana Building, Poibavdi. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will be present.

BOMBAY GUJERATI NATAK MANDALI:—The Bombay Gujerati Natak Mandali is shortly coming to Bombay. It will begin to perform its dramas at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, from Saturday next.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION:—Ladies and gentlemen desiring to attend the Liberal Federation meeting as visitors to-day (Friday) and Sunday (Aug. 2) will be given free admission tickets for the Second Gallery at the main gate of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Friday) at 5-30 P.M. space permitting.

SARDAR AT VILE PARLE

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President has accepted the invitation to open "The Gandhi Vidyalaya" on the 3rd August.

The ceremony will take place in the Upnager Camp Vile Parle (Ghodbunder Road) at 8-30 a.m.

GOVT. CENTRAL PRESS EMPLOYEES' UNION.—A largely attended meeting was held in Girgaon under the Presidentship of Mr. S. C. Joshi. Mr. Bakhale was also present and he took active part in the proceedings of the Meeting. It was decided to start a Union. It will be called "The Government Central Press employees' Union and will be registered under the Trade Union Act shortly.

"C" WARD CELEBRATIONS

In order to celebrate the anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak the "C" Ward Congress Committee has arranged a procession which will start at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) from the Committee's offices (opposite Bhangwadi theatre) on Saturday (the 1st August), the public and the volunteers are requested to join this procession in large numbers to comemorate the memory of our great leader in a fitting manner.

VANER SENA PUBLIC PROCESSION.

The Secretary, Kalkadevi Baner Sena writes:

Under the auspices of the Kalkadevi Vaner Sena, a public procession, for the propaganda of Liquor, Toddy Boycott, will start on 2nd August, (Sunday), at 3 p.m. from Chhotalal Bhuvan, and pass through Dady Seth Lane, Fanaswadi, Thakordwar, C. P. Tank, Gulalwadi, Javeri Bazar, Princess Street and disperse at Bhangwadi, Kalkadevi. All are welcome to join the procession in rows of four.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS RETRENCHMENT SUB-COMMITTEE.—The Posts and Telegraphs Retrenchment Advisory Sub-Committee concluded its sittings on the 29th July 1931 at 5 P.M. after having recorded the evidence of a number of Departmental Officers from the Bombay, Madras and Central Circles.

The Sub-Committee will re-assemble at Simla on the 20th August 1929 and all communications should be addressed to the Secretary C/o. the Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs, Kennedy House, Simla.

Swadeshi Market

Some 12 shops are to be let in the new Jawahar Colly in the Swadeshi Market. Those who want to have their stalls in it are requested to send their deposit and advance money immediately.

LOKMANYA'S ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The following programme has been fixed for celebrating the 11th death Anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak on Saturday, (1st August). 4 p.m. (S. T.) Procession from the Congress House 6 p.m. (S. T.) public meeting on Chowpatti Sands.

Prabhat Pheries and such other orgnisations desiring to join in the procession must be present at the Congress House at 3 p.m.

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held in Brahman Sabha Hall, Churney Road, Girgaum to celebrate the Anniversary of Lokamana Tilak on Saturday, 1st at 4 p.m.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar will address the meeting. Afterwards the ladies will go in procession to Chaupati Sands. Mrs Avantikabai Gokhalay will lead the procession.

Santa Cruz V. C. C.

Under the auspices of Santa Cruz V. C. C. a public meeting will be held to observe the Tilak Jayanti, on Saturday, (1st August), at 9-0 p.m. (S. T.) in Anand Bhuwan, Ghodbunder Road, Santa Cruz.

At Andheri

The 11th Anniversary of late Lokmanya Tilak will be performed in Andheri on 1st August (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m. near Rama's Temple.

Malad Congress Committee

A public meeting under the auspices of the Malad Village Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday), at 9-30 p.m. in the premises of the Marathi Boys' School at Jakaria Road when Sjt Sadashiv Shri Krishna Chitnis will give a lecture on the Karma Yoga of Shri Lokmanya.

Borivli Congress Committee

The 11th anniversary of late Lokmanya Tilak will be celebrated by the Borivli Congress Committee on Saturday, (1st August). The programme is as under:—

B. B. B, COMPETITION

Intending candidates for the above competition should note that the closing date for entries is 2nd August, 1931. Mofussil competitors will be allowed a day's grace.

(1) Flag Salutation. At 8 a.m. at the Carter Road.

(2) Meeting.—From 8-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. at the Shree Hanuman Temple at Babhai Prayer and national songs will be sung by the Hanuman Mela at Babhai Then speeches will be delivered on the life of the leader.

(3) Prayers.—By the Bhajani Mandali from Eksar, Navghar, etc., at 11 p.m. in the Shree Hanuman Temple, Babhai.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY AT KHAR.

The Eleventh Death Anniversary Ceremony of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak will be celebrated under the auspices of the Khar Village Congress Committee, to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at the Laxmi Pavilion, Khar when a public meeting of the Citizens of Khar will be held Messrs. B. R. Dhurandhar and Phatak of the "Nava-Kal and Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi have been invited to address the meeting. Sjt. B. G. Kher will preside.

A public meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 9 p.m. at Upnager Camp buildings, Ville Parle, to celebrate the anniversary of the late Lokmanya Tilak Maharaj.

KHADI SALE BY SEVIKAS

TO COMMEMORATE TILAK ANNIVERSARY

The Secretary, Desh Sevika Sangh writes:—

To commemorate the 10th anniversary of late Lokamanya Tilak the Desh Sevikas are going to hawk about Khadi the whole day to-morrow (Saturday).

Khadi stocks will be kept at Madhav Baug and at the Rashtriya Stree Sabha Rooms in the Congress House compound, from where the Sevikas can take it for sale. All varieties of Khadi will be taken out by them.

All the Sevikas are earnestly requested to join the Khadi sales on that day.

RAIN IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, July 30.

Rains have again broken out in Delhi.—A. P.

CROSS-CURRENTS IN SULTANA-LALJEE CASE

Transfer On Ground Of "Vitiated Atmosphere" In Kurla Court.

Sultana, the cinema film star, who is being tried with another accused on a charge of criminal conspiracy, in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Kurla, had another case in the Bombay High Court on Thursday before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee. In this case, Acharya Kurinjipadi Virraghava, a co-accused with Sultana, petitioned to the High Court, to transfer his case from the court of the Magistrate at Kurla to the court of the Presidency Magistrate in Bombay. The opponents in the case were (1) King Emperor, (2) Fatma Begum, (3) Saleh Mohmed, (4) Kazi Abdul Latif Mohmed Saleh, and Sultana Yakub Lalji.

The petitioner appeared in person. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown. Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. Shaik Nabiulla, Advocate, appeared for Fatma Begum and Sultana while Mr. J. B. Patel, Bar-at-Law, appeared for Kazi Abdul Latif.

ARGUMENT FOR TRANSFER TO BOMBAY.

The petitioner in his petition stated that he was a Motion Picture Director and came to Bombay in 1929. He engaged the services of Fatma Begum, Sultana and another for the film. That the petitioner and opponents Nos. 2 to 5 were now charged before the First Class Magistrate at Kurla with criminal conspiracy on three counts, viz. (1) cheating, (2) criminal breach of trust and (3) cheating practised upon one Yakub, son of Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji at Taj Mahal Hotel on 6th June 1930 by opponent No. 5 contracting marriage with the said Yakub. That in the said case originally there were four accused, viz: opponents 2 to 5 and the petitioner was on the list of the prosecution witnesses in the said case. The petitioner continued to be a witness of the prosecution during the first two hearings. On 15th February 1931 he was made a co-accused as he refused to play into the hands of the prosecution. That along with the petitioner, there was also one Zynulabudin Munshi, who was a prosecution witness at first but was made co-accused later. On the fourth hearing the case against him was withdrawn as his evidence was thought material to the prosecution. That the petitioner had a reasonable ground for apprehension that the motive power behind the prosecution was one Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji who easily wielded a considerable influence over the prosecution and others as he was interested in the prosecution on behalf of his son Yakub. That out of 56 witnesses put up by the prosecution not less than 40 were residents of Bombay and none from Kurla. That none of the accused was a resident of Kurla. That in any event, the proper place for enquiry and trial was Bombay where most of the alleged acts had admittedly been committed.

'ATMOSPHERE VITIATED.'

Mr. Patel in arguing the case on behalf of his client said strings of events had taken place which gave justifiable apprehension that the trial of the accused would not be fair. The Police Prosecutor, Assistant Police Superintendent of Police and other officers entered the Magistrate's Chamber before the hearing of the case and conferred among themselves. Then the police used the car of the complainant. Mr. Patel submitted that an atmosphere had been created which gave reasonable apprehension to his client that he would not get impartial justice. The petitioner then argued his own case and said as he was made an accused from a witness, he felt that he would not get fair justice.

BANDRA SUGGESTED.

The Chief Justice asked the Government Pleader, if he had any objection, if the case was transferred to Bandra. The Government Pleader replied he had no instructions in the matter. Their Lordships adjourned the case till Friday to enable the Government Pleader to enquire into the matter.

INTERIM INJUNCTION

Application By Jagtap's Creditors

Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia heard on Thursday the case in which he issued an interim injunction restraining B. Jagtap an under-trial prisoner in the Sessions Court at Thana in connection with the alleged murder of Abdulla Dharamsy, and Alice Jones. Jagtap's wife from withdrawing Rs. 50,000 deposited in the name of Alice Jones in the International City Bank of New York. The application was from Parashram Mahajan, Proprietor, Madhavashram and other creditors. When the case was called, Miss Tata, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. K. N. Vakil, Bar-at-Law for the defendents and by a mutual consent agreed to the continuance of the interim injunction.

ACCEPTANCES FOR SATURDAY'S POONA RACES

Horses Left-In

The following are the acceptances for the first day of the Summer Meeting to be held at Poona on Saturday, August 1:—

THE ALEPPO PLATE DIV. I.

Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Elaine 9-3, Faris 9-1, Alladin 8-11, Jinny 8-10, Star of Arabia 8-10, Prince Rose 8-10, Majmu'a 8-10, Topsy Turvy 8-10, Biroal 8-10, Shalhroban 8-8, Berlin 8-8, Subiliya 8-8, Dilawarjung 8-8, Juburi 8-8, Delhi 8-8, Marika 8-8, Bangalore 8-8, Chabookchi 8-6, Naranji 8-4, Jaibachi 8-4, Budree 8-4, Honey Gold 8-4, Commander 8-4, Farid Pasha 8-4, John Bull 8-4, Baghdad 9-4, Monogram 8-0, and Bunny Hug 7-7.

THE ALEPPO PLATE DIV. II.

Distance—6 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 1,250; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arab in Class III.

Mandate 9-6, Badrani 9-6, Farman 9-2, Lamington 9-2, Waalmi 9-1, Yebrin 9-1, Vimto 9-1, Gold Flake 9-1, Faithful II 8-12, Blue Star 8-11, Munsoor 8-11, Rajub Pasha 8-11, Mizil Beg 8-10, Murmurees 8-10, Golden Arrow 8-10, Noomass 8-10, Ruby 8-8, Million Dollar 8-8, Prince Royal 8-8, Munir Beg 8-8, Mohtasum 8-8, Young Sadian 8-8, Gay Lad 8-8, Misshan 8-6, Braganza 8-4, Abbas Khan 8-4, Rustom 8-4 and Gold Mint 8-4.

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE.

Distance 7 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arab in Class III.

Arabian Apple 9-5, Kasir 9-5, Hasna 9-3, France 9-3, Misshan 8-6, Badee 9-0, Orient 9-0, Baji 9-0, Prince Charlie 8-10, Kashaf 8-10, Mohtamad 8-10, Alladin 8-8, Minam 8-8, Silver Mine 8-7, Electric 8-7, Prince David 8-6, Turkey 8-1, Falcon 8-1, Hardinge 8-1, Jamal Pasha 8-1, Regard 8-1, Mansur Pasha 8-1 and Up-to-Date 8-1.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 250. Terms for Indian horses, maidens at time of starting.

Joy 9-3, Dunya 9-0, Hazel Leaf 8-9, Heoress 8-9, Rose Burn 8-9, Fashion 7-12, Waivera 7-12, Tout-a-Coup 7-12, Tangiers 7-9, Bengal Queen 7-9, Lionidas 7-9, Rejoice 7-9, Telephone 7-8, Vignette 7-9 and Belle of York 7-9.

THE SUMMER HANDICAP

Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. A Hondicap for horses in Class III, which have not won a race after 1st November, 1930

Royal Ace 9-0, Miss Mount 8-11, Henrietta 8-11, Chair of Kildare 8-9, Vellcare 8-9, Roi de Montague 8-5, Hamid 8-3, Vendor 7-10, Prince Arthur 7110, Old Roy 7-9, Spring Double 7-5 and Silver Charm 7-2.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE DIV. II.

Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs 250. Terms for Arab in Class III.

Riyad II 9-5, Yawir Awar 9-3, Galliard 8-11, Sabhanoor 8-7, Gurji Beg 8-7, Nayif Pasha 8-4, Akram 8-2, Mascat 8-1, Wazir Pasha 8-1, Rolls Royce 8-9, Mahdoor 7-13, Mushoor 7-13, Sanjakadar 7-12, Strephon 7-11, Noori Sayid 7-11, Molly King 7-6, Khairi 7-4 and Khalil Khan 7-2.

THE EPSOM PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. Terms for horses which have not won a race value Rs. 5,000 or over after 31st March 1928.

Gamvros 9-8, Fionnuala 9-3, Tinder Gee 8-12, Phare 8-12, Galumph 8-12, Saint Amour 8-12, Tangira 8-12, Rossauter 8-12, Frater 8-12, Farhad 8-12, Eliza's Star 8-9 and Kum Bak 7-10.

THE ROYSTON PLATE.

Distance 1 mile.—Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Holestone 9-0, Lowland Raider 8-9, Burgos 9-0, Tinder Gee 8-13, Fishpool 8-13, Ismet 8-13, Jovial William 8-9, Chalk 8-7, Arthur 8-5, Wistaria 8-4, Roi de Montagne 8-3, Flower of Essex 8-2, Eclair 8-1, Paprika 8-0, Prince Arthur 7-12 and Breffney King 7-10.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. DIV. I.

Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arab in Classes I and II.

Maneck Beg 9-7, Jodi 9-5, Empire 9-3, Dilsher 8-13, Black King 8-12 Ghaflah 8-12, Maharaja 8-10, Moon Spark 8-5, Lion 8-5, Yona 8-4, Robert 8-3, Sunspot 8-3, Le Touquet 8-2, Majid Beg 7-13, Kabaila 7-13, Ghazuwan 7-9, Platinum 7-7, Asad Pasha 7-7, Raza Khan 7-4 and Shinjar 7-4.

SIR CHUNILAL MEHTA'S PROMISE TO MAKE BOMBAY "DRY"

"What About It?" Ask City Fathers.

PROTEST AMENDMENT CARRIED

Is the Government of Bombay honestly carrying out the policy of Prohibition advocated and professed by it some years ago? Many city fathers are inclined to think that Government have not been true to the promise made some years ago by Sir Chunilal Mehta, the then Government Minister that the City of Bombay would be made completely "dry" within a span of 20 years.

EMPHATIC PROTEST.

There was a lively discussion on this question at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday afternoon when Mr. I. S. Patel moved a resolution asking the President of the Corporation to write to the Collector of Bombay to refuse the application for license to open a new liquor shop opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway station at Dadar proposed to be let to one Mrs. Ezikeil.

The resolution was adopted by the House in an amended form to the effect that the "Corporation entered its emphatic protest against the proposal of the Collector of Bombay to grant a license for a new liquor shop at Dadar."

Mr. I. S. Patel, in moving the desolution, said that the Government were departing from the policy of Prohibition which it professed. That policy was that there should be only one liquor shop within a radius of 200 yards. In this particular case there was one liquor shop already near about the Dadar station and yet another liquor shop was going to be planted there against the wishes of the residents of the locality. There was a school, a Hindu temple, and a Municipal market in the vicinity and the speaker thought nobody would be pleased at the prospect of having a liquor shop as their neighbour.

WHAT ABOUT IT?

He reminded Government of the policy laid out by Sir Chunilal Mehta, some years ago whereby Bombay would be turned completely "dry" in 20 years. The Corporation, he said must, strongly protest against the opening of any new shop as it was against its own policy.

Mr. Motichand Kapadia seconded the resolution.

Mr. Karanjawalla opposed the resolution on grounds of "conspiracy and self-respect". He referred to the fact that the Corporation had withdrawn its representatives from the old Excise Advisory Board of which the Collector of Bombay was the Chairman as a protest against the Prohibition policy of the Government. He remarked that it was inconsistent with their self-respect for the Corporation to poke its nose in matters which concerned the Board.

Cir Vasantrao Dabholkar also opposed the resolution.

CORPORATION'S DUTY.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said that it was the question of opening a new shop altogether and the Corporation was entitled to remind the Government of its declared policy of Prohibition. It was the function and duty of the Corporation to safeguard the interests of the public who did not want another liquor shop thurst on them.

Mr. Hirji Behedin drew pertinent attention of the Corporation to the fact that there was already one liquor shop within a distance of 200 yards from the place where the new liquor shop was sought to be opened.

"HYPOCRISY" AND "SUBTERFUGE."

Mr. K. F. Nariman supported the resolution and said that he failed to understand the hypocrisy of some members who professed sympathy for Prohibition and yet opposed every motion calculated to advance the cause of Prohibition on one pretext or the other. He asked Mr. Karanjawalla to oppose the resolution if he was honestly a votary of the "Wet" policy. But he could not understand an opposition such as Mr. Karanjawalla had advanced which was merely a subterfuge.

Mr. Karanjawalla objected to the use of the word "subterfuge" and rose to a point of order.

The President ruled that the word "subterfuge" was quite parliamentary.

Mr. Nariman: You must be a little more thick-skinned if you want to take part in public life Mr. Karanjawalla!"

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, the Municipal Commissioner, said that he did not want to enter into discussion on the larger question of the Prohibition policy. From his point of view it was objectionable to have the new liquor shop near the Municipal stable and he was writing in those terms to the Collector of Bombay.

PROTEST AMENDMENT CARRIED

Mr. Talpade moved the amendment to the resolution and said that it was quite necessary that the Corporation should enter its strong protest against the opening of a new liquor shop. The amendment was seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala and carried by an overwhelming majority.

Earlier the President of the Corporation informed the House that the Corporation had received a reply from the Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay thanking the Corporation heartily for congratulating the Governor for his Providential escape at Poona.

The Corporation adjourned till Monday.

GIRL CHANGES HER RELIGION.

And Marries A Goldsmith.

A young and handsome girl dressed in Gujerati style appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Thursday morning and filed a declaration that she had discarded Islam and embraced Hinduism.

Her name when she stayed with her father at Rajkot was Bai Sultana but she had now adopted a Hindu name of Bai Savitribai.

In the course of the declaration the girl stated that her age was 20 and she had embraced Hinduism. Formerly she was staying with her father at Rajkot but she left him of her own free will and came to Bombay and married a Hindu goldsmith named Nanu Raju, residing at Cavel Street, Bombay.

The girl left the court room accompanied by her husband.

MURDER AT BANGANGA.

"Death was due to a stab wound in the abdomen involving the lungs. Would was inflicted by the suspect Samat Naja by a knife with murderous intent," was the unanimous verdict returned by the jury touching the death of one Sadul Beechar a 55 years old Hindu Koli.

The deceased was stabbed on the evening of July 9 and succumbed to his injuries on the following morning. On July 9 at about 9 p.m. there was a quarrel between one Samat and his wife residing at Banganga on Walkeshwar. On hearing that there was a quarrel Magan Sadul, their neighbour and son of the deceased, went to the room of Samat and asked him not to abuse his wife. It is alleged that Samat thereupon stabbed Magan with a knife. Magan on being injured raised a cry which brought his aged father Sadul Beechar and his mother Hirabai to the spot. In the meanwhile Magan fainted as a result of the injury. It is alleged that Samat then stabbed both Sadul and Hirabai.

The injured parents and their son Magan were all removed to the J. J. Hospital where the old man died on the next morning. Magan and his mother Hirabai are still lying in the Hospital.

Samat was arrested while he was giving information of assault at Walkeshwar Chauki on the day of incident, and is in police custody.

DEATH DUE TO ASSAULT.

A Domestic Tragedy.

Domestic quarrel leading to an assault on the wife by her husband resulted in the death of a young Hindu woman named Sonibai. The deceased was the wife of Bhima Tulsiram, a Hindu mill worker and was staying with him on Duncan Road

It is alleged that on Wednesday afternoon, Bhima assaulted his wife and as a result she vomitted and died in the evening. In the course of post-mortem examination, it was found that there were two bruises on the left cheek of the deceased. There were no other visible injuries.

Tulsibai wife of Shankar, staying in the same room where the deceased was staying with her husband, stated that on Wednesday at about 1 p.m. Sonibai came home and soon after she was followed by her husband Bhimaji. Thereafter on arrival asked his wife why she had quarrelled with his mother. The deceased replied that she was abused by her mother-in-law and that led to the quarrel. Thereupon, Bhimaji first slapped her in the face and then gave her two blows in the side and again gave two slaps in the face. The deceased fell down and after some time died.

Walibai Gajaba another woman staying in the same room stated that she returned to her room from the bazar at about 1 p.m. She saw at the time Bhimaji assaulting his wife Sonibai. He slapped her in the face and she fell down. Bhimaji then gave her water to drink and sent for a soda water bottle, but she could not drink it. Soon after she died.

The Jury return unanimous verdict that death was caused by rupture of enlarged spleen due to violence used by her husband Bhimaji Tulsiram. Bhimaji has been put under arrest.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR CHIRNER RELIEF.

The Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali will give a benefit performance of "Punya Prabhava" on Wednesday, August 5 in the New Elphinstone Theatre for the relief of the Chirner Relief Fund. Tickets can be had from Madhav Agency, Chemists, near Cinema Majestic, Girgaum.

TRUCE AND CHIRNER ACCUSED

Mahatma's Wire To Defence Committee.

In connection with the appeal to Mahatma Gandhi to intervene on behalf of the Chirner accused with the Government, the Chirner Defence Committee has received the following reply from Gandhiji:—

"Government reply matter under consideration. Write, District Magistrate for extending period for paying fine."

GULALWADI YUVAK MANDAL:—The annual gathering of the above Gulalwadi Yuvak Mandal will be held on Sunday (2nd August), at 9 P.M. (S.T.), at Shree Hinglaj Bhuvan (Gulalwadi) under the presidentship of Sjt. Nagindas T. Master.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1931.

CALL OF NATIONALISM.

We published yesterday a remarkable Manifesto issued by over seven hundred leading Muslims of Behar, whole-heartedly supporting the Congress scheme of communal settlement and appealing to their brother Muslims in India to do likewise. The signatories to the Manifesto include such prominent Muslim leaders as Sir Ali Imam, Khan Bahadur Mohammad Jafar, Bar-at-Law Dr. Syed Mahmud, Nawab Syad Mohammad Mehdi, M.L.C. Nawab Syed Mubarak Ali, ex-M.L.C., Moulana Haji Hafiz Mohammad Diamat Ahmad, President Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Prof. Abdul Bari, M.A., and many others with high educational qualifications and representing the learned professions or other influential classes. The representative character of the Manifesto, so far at any rate as Behar is concerned, is unchallengeable. And we are confident that the same or similar Manifesto will be signed by thousands of leading Muslims in other provinces in the next few weeks.

The Manifesto is remarkable as much for its uncompromising nationalism as for its representative character. "An assertive sovereignty of the people of India," it says, "is the basic principle of the changes that are in the air." It may be said of the Manifesto itself that an assertive nationalism is its distinctive feature. Referring with justifiable pride to the twelve thousand Muslims out of the seventy-two thousand, who suffered death, loss of limb or imprisonment in the civil disobedience movement, the Manifesto boldly asserts that "no power on earth can turn the tide of the assertive sovereignty of the people." The Manifesto contrasts this rising tide of nationalism with the reactionary spirit of the Muslim communalists' conference at Delhi and observes: "The fourteen points of Delhi are but a plain confession of incapacity and distrust of the majority. They predicate political isolation and subservience to extraneous authority in lieu of protection. This is perpetuation of bondage and negation of the sovereignty of the people." The Manifesto also admirably sums up the evil of separate electorates in the following words: "Communal hostility steeped in bitterness there is and will continue to be so long as legislative barriers are thrown between people and people, rooting out perceptions of a common nationalism. Such a fatality will prove itself to be far more hurtful to the minority than to the majority. The spirit of give-and-take between community and community will be killed. The minority and the majority will continue to be armed as they are at present with potential Cawnpore tragedies ever ready to break out." Finally the Manifesto warns Muslims against the folly of committing "harikari" through a policy of separatism and commends to them the Congress scheme as "the best solution of the problem." The intrinsic merits of the scheme and the enthusiastic support it has received so far from the Muslims warrant our confidence that the scheme will prove to be the best basis for a final settlement at the Round Table Conference.

The claims of the Nationalist Muslims to represent the general Muslim community in India are contested by some scheming communalist leaders, who selfishly wish to monopolise representation at the R. T. Conference and thus to deceive the British Government and the public into believing that they themselves are the only true representatives of Muslims. Consequently, Maulana Kutubuddin Abdulwali, the eminent Muslim divine of Lucknow, has felt it necessary to expose the pretensions of the communalists in a public statement. Therein the Maulana observes: "The membership of the Nationalist Muslim Party exceeds the combined membership of the Muslim League, the Khilafat Committee and allied Muslim organisations. It was brought into existence only in the third week of April last and to-day it has more than 80 branches in different parts of the country. The numbers of members of these branches range between 100 to 5000." If in spite of this strong position of the Nationalist Muslims, the Government suffer themselves to be intrigued into excluding the Nationalists from the Conference, they will discover their mistake ere long at the Conference and will then have to capitulate. Meanwhile, the Nationalist Muslims may well trust their case in the hands of Mahatma Gandhi, if only because, as Congress representative, he must stand by the Congress scheme which the Nationalist Muslims are striving to popularise. Following the lead from Behar let the Muslim Nationalists organise themselves more and better. Representation will then come to them unsought as it did to the Congress.

WILL THEY LISTEN?

Pundit Malaviya, after a study of the acute agricultural distress in the United Provinces and the official policy which has aggravated this distress, makes in a statement to the Press constructive suggestions to the authorities which, if adopted, should go a long way in extricating the peasants from their present plight. The U. P. Government have at last agreed to the suggestion of the Legislature to appoint a committee of inquiry. Much depends upon the composition of this committee. Its principal purpose is to inquire into the "rental basis" and it is particularly necessary that its composition must not only inspire public confidence but also that there must be adequate representation on it of the tenant class. But the work of the committee of inquiry will be considerably facilitated if the practical suggestions made by Pundit Malaviya are put into effect by the U. P. Government immediately. He says: "Government should make up their mind to stop all coercive measures. They should remit eight annas in the rupee. In the case of occupancy rights, they should remit four annas. Lands from which tenants have been ejected should be restored to them and no suits for arrears of rent be filed for the next ten months."

This is practical, statesmanlike advice, but the question is whether the U. P. bureaucracy will accept it. Sir Malcolm Hailey himself confessed in his inaugural address to the U. P. Legislative Council that the accepted foundation for existing rents "had more or less collapsed." When the head of an administration makes this lamentable confession, it should not be difficult for him to override the advice of reactionary elements with their strong belief in the efficacy of coercion. He should take the initiative, as he alone can do it, in paving the way for securing a peaceful atmosphere. This can be secured quickly if Pundit Malaviya's suggestions are accepted. A section of U. P. officialdom has persistently tried to put the whole blame on the Congress for the intense agricultural unrest in the United Provinces. Sir Malcolm Hailey is now on his trial before the bar of public opinion. Is he willing to continue the old policy of showering lip sympathy upon the peasants in their plight, indulging in unworthy gibes at Congressmen as "self-constituted advisers" and depending upon the coercive processes of the revenue code for collection of revenue or is he ready to initiate a new and courageous chapter in the history of the provinces under his charge by welcoming co-operation in the solution of a most difficult problem, the radical revision of tenancy legislation, from whatever quarter such co-operation comes? He cannot say that the Congress did not offer him such co-operation. The statement issued by Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, the President of the U. P. Congress Committee, shows that the Congress had appointed Srijut Govind Ballav Pant "to keep in constant touch with Government and to keep them informed of all cases which might lead to friction". The Committee had offered its "full co-operation" to Government but "most of their suggestions were not accepted by them" and a policy adopted by them which, says Mr. Sherwani, "made it clear to us that the Government and their district officers were not only not prepared to co-operate with us but were bent on crippling the Congress organisation in the rural areas." Unless this official mentality in U. P. changes, unless the official desire becomes manifest to accept co-operation from quarters whose very existence is an eyesore to a section of U. P. officialdom, we see no prospect of peace in the United Provinces.

RETRENCHMENT

A non-official member of the Bombay Legislative Council asked Government on Wednesday whether they would be pleased to state how long the work of the Retrenchment Committee would continue and whether the preliminary report and proceedings of the Committee would be laid upon the table of the House. But Government in their admirable anxiety to cut down expenditure had decided, it was discovered, not to publish the proceedings "for reasons of economy". The Finance Member, however, assured the Council that the "report would soon be laid on the table of the House." The Council desired to have an opportunity to discuss the report during the present session. The President pointed out that several members had approached him on the subject. The suggestion of the Revenue Member was that "the matter may come forward on a private business day in the shape of a resolution." He further observed that "such a resolution would be allowed on the understanding that the Government did not take any part, as not having considered the report, they were not in a position to do so." It is a pity Government have found no time to "consider" the report as yet, but if non-official members have, and if they amplify the scope of retrenchment in the resolution to be discussed on "the first private business day", are Government, who will be, it appears, silent spectators of the proceedings, prepared to abide by the resolution, if the Council agrees to it?

Trifles.

The Secretary of the Mohammadan Association, Bangalore, sends the following account of a meeting of Muslims of Bangalore held on the 25th instant.

The logic of the resolutions is, I regret to say, ruthless, but it is also, I admit sorrowfully, undeniable:—

"Following on the decisions of the Muslims of Bombay to import foreign cloth and the Muslims of Delhi and other places to picket khadi shops to counteract the Congress propaganda in India the Muslims of Bangalore passed among others the following resolutions at their meeting held yesterday:—

1. That the Muslims of Bangalore note with appreciation the decisions of the Muslims of Bombay and other places in India to import foreign cloth and other foreign goods and to picket khaddar shops and swadeshi goods with a view to counteract the Congress propaganda throughout the country and resolve that the local Muslim merchants be requested to deal in future in foreign cloth and foreign goods only and appeal to all Muslims to wear foreign cloth and use foreign goods only to the exclusion of Khaddar and Swadeshi goods.

2. That they view with grave concern the alarming fall in Excise revenue in all the provinces of India as a result of picketing of liquor shops by Congress volunteers and thereby necessitating the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to effect drastic retrenchments under important items such as army etc., and resolve to call upon all Muslim merchants and contractors to open foreign liquor shops on a large scale all over the country and appeal to all Muslims to consume foreign liquor only, and call upon the Nationalist Muslims who are now doing the Khadi and other Congress propaganda work to devote themselves to organising the sale and consumption of foreign liquor on a country wide scale and thus paralyse the Congress propaganda.

3. That a request be made to the Government of India to withdraw the salt concession granted under the Gandhi-Irwin agreement in view of the heavy fall in revenue.

4. That they protest against the exclusion of Moulana Shaukat Ali from the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference and request H. E. the Viceroy to nominate Maulana Shaukat Ali on this and all other Committees of the Round Table Conference."

* * * * *

Of course I endorse these resolutions with enthusiasm.

But I have my doubts about No. 4. Perhaps Maulana Shafi Daudi may object to the Big Brother grabbing all the plums. And, as my friends know, when Maulana Shafi objects, he objects with the "inspired" vehemence of the earthquake. Even Mr. Shaukat Ali cannot withstand it—he could not withstand a minor and external storm up in the Himalayas.

A MOCK TRIAL

(BY F. K.)

The London School of Economics holds the field in public debates in aid of the London hospitals at which famous men and women are put on trial to defend themselves against the implications of their own teachings. Mr. G. B. Shaw, Miss Edith Sitwell, Mr. Alfred Noyes and others have before now stood their public trials and ably defended themselves. But never was excitement so great as recently when the great corpus of G. K. Chesterton appeared in the dock to answer the charge against him of heresy in glorifying the past, and particularly the mid-Victorian past as against the spirit of to-day. Not all G. K. C.'s subtle wit availed him to prove his absence of bias for the good old yesterday and an exemplary sentence was passed on him by the court of student judges for this proved heresy. He was ordered to read all the works of Edgar Wallace and to write (by way of a fine) a satisfying further instalment of the Father Brown Novels.

What a good idea! If only they would catch a Big Brother now and again and put him in the dock for heresy! There are other big brothers besides the doleful Shaukat Ali.

There are maulanas, pundits, holinesses, dewan bahadurs and what not who need a good heckling in public. There is a great drive even in a mock-trial and a mock-sentence. A witty sentence like the one just passed on G. K. Chesterton would tickle the public imagination hugely and, unless the convicted person were devoid of humour, go a long way to put him or her on the mend. Laughter is often more potent than hatred just as courage is sometimes more strategic than prudence, although Sir Austen Chamberlain who said so at the time of Locarno—merely said so!

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

PROPOSED MONOPOLY OF COTTON TRADE

(BY "EX-DIRECTOR").

IV*

In October 1923 rates shot up all of a sudden. At that time the American crop was not satisfactory and, also the rates had gone high in America, and consequently here also the rates rose to Rs. 640. Now it is easy to understand that if there is a rise in rates it is the agriculturists and the merchants who profit thereby, and, therefore, there should be no necessity of keeping down the rate. But this Association closed the market at the said rate. Again when in America there was a heavy rise there was excitement here and the market was opened for a day and the rates went to Rs. 712 and the market was closed at that rate and the maximum rate was fixed at Rs. 712. At that time Rs. 850 would have been the proper rate, taking into consideration the rates of other markets of the world. The Government did not even question the Association why the increase in rates was thus being stopped. It was the month of November. So it was the beginning of the season. The agriculturists were, therefore, about to sell their stuff. At this juncture by keeping down the rates to the extent of Rs. 150 the agriculturists of India were made to suffer a loss which ran into crores. The 'officewallas' and merchants were for sales at this time and it was in their interest, of course, not to raise any voice against the policy of the Board. Then there were the brokers. They wert aware of the implications of this policy but their committments being multifarious they also would not protest.

ARBITRARY DECISIONS.

This appears to have been the first and last occasion in any of the markets of the world when the rise in rates was thus obstructed. Last year, i.e., in June 1930 rates went down all of a sudden and then minimum rates were fixed at Rs. 240. There was a general cry at this time to fix the rates. When the rate was fixed it was done under the authority of the meeting of the Representative Body. Somehow within five or six days thereafter and without consulting the Representative Body, the Directors removed the restriction. There was, therefore, a sudden fall of Rs. 50 and the merchants had to suffer. To say the least the holding capacity has since altogether disappeared from the Bombay market. When questioned as to why the restriction was so arbitrarily removed, the reply of the Board was a queer one. They stated that the rates had been fixed no doubt, but the members were, in conravention of the rules, doing private business and, therefore, it had been thought necessary to remove the restriction. Any one can clearly see that this was a ridiculous plea put forward by the Board. If the members of the Association are not prepared to abide by its rules and regulations where is the necessity of conducting such an Association? The proper course for the Board would have been to resign or to deal seriously with those who flouted the authority of the Association but that could not be done because some big firms were involved.

LACK OF DISCIPLINE.

Examine the career of the Association during the last nine years and it will be found that there is hardly discipline in it, and a large number of members do not respect the rules and regulations. This will be clear from what follows:—

(a) The time for effecting forward contracts is between 12 noon and 5 p.m. This practice was observed for some years. These contracts are effected in Shaikh Memon Street in the building which belongs to the Brokers' Association because the Association has no trading hall of its own. From the year 1926-27 this practice has been given up, and the members have been effecting contracts at night or in the morning at their sweet will. Many complaints were also made and the point was discussed several times in the Association. Thus individual members commenced business in this manner openly but the Association would not take any steps. Complaints were made in the Press and also to Government protesting against these gambling houses. As this Association could not find any remedy it was resolved that business could be effected all the 24 hours. This procedure is unheard-of in any other part of the world. This is like saying that if Government is unable to prevent theft it might as well declare that theft would not be considered an offence hereafter. What a commentary on the fitness of an Institution that it cannot compel its members to keep to the fixed time!

There are 650 members in the Mahajan Association. That number is one and half times larger than the number of the afore-

(Continued on page 5).

*Previous articles appeared on 27th, 23th and 29th instant.

PRUDERY AND THE PROFESSIONAL CLASSES.

ANALYSIS OF A JUDICIAL OBITER DICTUM

(BY—"ACADEMICUS.")

Confirming the conviction in a case of outrage of modesty which came up in appeal recently at the Bombay High Court, the Chief Justice and Justice Barlee passed certain "obiter dicta" that could not but prove highly interesting.

LAW AND SENTIMENTALISM.

Their Lordships, according to the press report, said they were dealing with a young woman of good Brahmin family of highest moral character. They felt that those ladies who entered medical or any such profession should not entertain the "hypersensitiveness" which their ancestors possessed. At the same time men dealing with women were expected not to outrage their modesty. The remarks are unquestionably as well-intentioned as they are relevant to the case dealt with by the Appeal Court. The reference, too, to the hypothetical "hypersensitiveness" contained in these remarks was led up to by the Prosecution plea that something akin to what may be described as "pardanashin" bias entered into the case and that not only the definite provisions of our criminal law but this kind of Indian sentiment established the criterion of offence. The Public Prosecutor cannot be said to have strengthened the case by putting forth an argument that remains as dubitable as a generalisation.

CASE FOR COMMONSENSE.

The mere act of putting hands on a lady's shoulders when no 'malafide" motive existed could never constitute an offence punishable under the provisions of outrage of modesty. It would be an extreme height of prudery, not to say inexcusable stupudity, if any Indian were to regard the mere accidental and uncontemplated act of touching as an offence. The ordinary values of decency are common not only to all classes of Indians but to non-Indians as well, and, in any case, the "hypersensitiveness" such as was held to exist by Justices Beaumont and Barlee is actually non-existent. Their Lordships' misapprehension of Indian "sentiment" in a matter of pure commonsense was responsible for the advice they offer to Indian women entering public professions like medicine.

WISDOM OF PURDAH.

As a matter of demonstrable fact, the ideas of women belonging to this class of professions are as sophisticated as their ancestors' and it is not at all correct to say that they suffer from "hypersensitiveness" that differs essentially from that their Western sisters possess. The very fact, indeed, that cases of the kind that was dealt with on the present occasion are extremely rare proves the truth of this statement. I have no doubt but that every woman belonging to the profession will repudiate the suggestion that she could be susceptible to the kind of crude and uncouth notions such as were attributed to her class. Life for her would be impossible if the suggestion had any justification in fact. The Justices could have justifiably advised these women to take to the "purdah" and not venture out of womanly precints of hyperprudish hypersensitiveness.

NOTES OE THE DAY.

Worth Considering.

We whole-heartedly endorse the appeal of the "Manchester Guardian" for the avoidance of words which encourage extremists on either side to stir up ill-feeling. The appeal is specially necessary now as on the one hand the time for the resumption of peace negotiations is fast approaching and on the other the feeling in certain sections of the public both in India and Britain seems to be surcharged with distrust. It is encouraging to note, however, that papers like the "Guardian," always conciliatory, show now a clearer perception of the realities of the Indian situation. The "Guardian," for instance, suggests that, "since Indian Nationalism will continue to be aggressive as long as a vestige of British authority remains, it is worthi considering whether the League of Nations can replace Parliament for some purposes, where external authority has to be invoked." The occasions for invoking external authority must necessarily be very few, if any, in the future Government of India. But, it is clear that in any such emergency, if it arises, the League of Nations will certainly be a more disinterested and, therefore, a more satisfactory authority than the British Parliament.

Wanted A Scrutiny.

The "Guardian" deprecates "too narrow inquiry into past actions and motives" and warns Mahatma Gandhi that while the British are sensible enough to realise that it is impossible to force Indians to buy and that it pays to be on good terms with them, they will certainly "not take over India's debts or prohibit the export of cotton goods to India by way of reparation for the past injuries." Does the "Guardian" propose to hush up the inquiry into the nature and origin of some of the so-called Public Debts of India, which were incurred for purely Imperialist purposes, and which were imposed upon India? It is all easy for the British to say, "Let us not rake up the past" when they got the benefit and India alone paid in the past and is paying in the present the interest on those unconscionable debts. Why should not the "Guardian," in accordance with its own suggestion, let the League of Nations arbitrate on points of disagreement between India and Britain with regard to the debts? As regards Britain's cotton goods, India does not expect Britain to prohibit their export. Those goods may well take such chance as they may have against India's protective tariff laws.

Creating Trouble.

Lala Dunichand, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Punjab States' People's Conference at Simla, has issued a statement regarding the manner in which the Conference was forcibly dispersed by the local authorities; and he says in that statement: "I view the whole thing as a glaring proof of the desire of officials to create trouble where none was apprehended and to court a situation which could not possibly arise but for their high-handedness." That opinion of Lala Dunichand is amply borne out by the full proceedings of the Conference and its dispersal, as published in the Indian Press and from certain statements that we have ourselves received. States' people should not be surprised if all 'vested interests' conspire to check the advance of democracy. They should only make re-doubled efforts to overcome the combinations against them. As a most peaceful and yet effective method of agitation, we would suggest flooding the States with brief simple leaflets explaining the fundamental principles of the sovereignty of the People and "No Taxation without Representation."

Follow His Example.

An excellent example of a voluntary self-denying ordinance comes from New South Wales. The Governor of this Australian Province, Sir Philip Game announces that he has volunteered to forego 25 per cent. of his salary. His acute political difference with Premier Lang has not prevented him from giving a splendid lead in retrenchment in public expenditure at a time when Australia is faced with a grave economic crisis. Why should not the Viceroy and the Provincial satraps in this country follow the example of the Governor of New South Wales? As we have repeatedly pointed out, the 'axing' process should begin from the top in all retrenchment schemes and if those occupying the highest positions in the administration of India show a spirit of self-sacrifice, their example should stimulate the "Trustees" of India in the Covenanted Services to offer proportionate voluntary cuts. But will they do so?

"UNDER-DOGS" OF GOVT. SERVICES UNITE AND PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED "CUT" IN SALARIES.

—:o:—

"You Are The Real Security Services"

RETRENCHMENT MUST BEGIN AT THE TOP.

Vehement protests against the retrenchment policy of the Government were raised at a public meeting of the Government employees in the City of Bombay held at the Sir C. J. Hall on Thursday evening.

For the first time Government servants belonging to the various departments met in such a large number. It was the common danger of a "cut" in the salaries which were already below a "living wage" that had united them.

The meeting was organised by the All-India Government Employees' Federation. Mr. S. A. Brelvi occupied the chair.

WRONG POLICY.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr Purshottam Trikamdas were among the principal speakers at the meeting. The President and both the speakers as well as a host of others who spoke on the resolution severely criticised the wrong policy of retrenchment adopted by the Government.

"CHRONICLE" AND GOVT. EMPLOYEES.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi who presided thanked the Government employees for the honour they did him but he said he did not understand why they had selected him for the presidentship. He was told that there was an unwritten law to which the official heirarcay paid homage. It was that any Government servant whose conduct was criticised in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" was rewarded with a promotion and if any Government servant sought to ventilate his grievances through the "Bombay Chronicle" he was rewarded in another manner. He did not, therefore, know how far his association with their cause would prove helpful to them.

REAL SECURITY SERVICES.

Proceeding the President observed that the lower grade Government servants were the real Security Services of this country. Because it was on their efficient and devoted service that the smooth working of the administration rested. The Indian Civil Service, the Military Service and the Imperial Police Service had arrogated to themselves alone the title of "Security Services", which with greater justification belonged to the lower grade services. The claim of the former was, however, correct in one respect that they had been able to "secure" their position as regards pay and allowances as no public servants in any other country had been able to do. Not only were they paid extravagant salaries, but they also sanctioned to one another numerous allowances of a fanciful character. Mr. Jayakar when he was the Leader of the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council had made a study of the subject and was able to disclose the astounding fact that the number of various allowances received by the I.C.S. men was not less than 47.

UNITED YOU STAND.

There was, however, one thing that the lower grade service men could learn from them and it was the united stand that the latter always took. The I.C.S. was the closest corporation in the world and although there might be the usual jealousy and internal differences whenever it was a question affecting their pay and allowances they stood like one man and tried to see that the burden was conveniently thrown on the lower paid men or the tax-payer. He hoped the lower-grade men would now stand together and carry public opinion with them unlike the so-called Security Services which flouted it.

Coming to the question of retrenchment Mr. Brelvi said retrenchment was in the air for some time now and it was hanging like Democles' sword over the head of every man who had a fixed income. The central and the provincial Governments in the country were faced with deficit budgets and the best way for the Government was to cut their coat according to their cloth and keep the expenditure down. But that was not the way of the present Government in India.

CAUSES OF DEFICIT BUDGETS.

Analysing the causes of the present plight of the Government the speaker said that it was due mainly to the crushing burden of military expenditure and the lavish pays and other emoluments of the higher services. If military expenditure was halved and if salaries of highly paid officials were reduced to an extent where they would be in keeping with the capacity of the tax-payers he was sure that there would be no need for the Government to enact the farces of Retrench Committees.

MERE FARCE.

Pointing out how the present Retrenchment Committees were no better than farces the speaker gave the instance of the Military Sub-Committee which was precluded from considering the question of reducing the number of troops. Any man with the least commonsense in him would understand that if he was confronted with the problem how to reduce expenditure in that department the first thing he must see was if there was any possibility of reducing the number of troops. But the Committee was told not to touch that subject. Again these Committees were mere advisory bodies and their recommendations were not binding on the Government.

The best course in the opinion of the speaker would have been that instead of this farce of Committees the Legislatures should have decided to cut a fixed amount from the expenditure and left to the Government to carry out the retrenchment. It was not the concern of the public, he again repeated, to find out means to balance the budget. It was solely the concern of the Government as in all other countries. But if the Government wanted public association in this work then that association must be thorough and proper. The meetings of the Committee must be open to the public and the representatives of the subordinate servants should be given opportunity to express their views. But the attitude was so unsatisfactory that the simple demand of the Unions to be furnished with copies of the questionnaire was rejected. In fact the impression left on one's mind from the way the Government of India as well as provincial governments were tackling the problem was that they were trifling with it.

CONGRESS HAS SOLVED THE QUESTION.

Continuing the speaker referred to the resolution of the Karachi Congress on the subject and said that the Congress had solved the question in the proper manner. It had made up its mind that the moment Indians became masters in their own country they would halve the military expenditure and not pay any Government servant except a few experts more than Rs. 1,000 a month. The present scale of salaries of higher grade men were so exorbitant that India could not afford it. Gandhiji in the latest issue of "Young India" had cited the instance of Japan where the highest salary of Government servants was fixed at Rs. 1,000 a month. Was Japan less efficiently governed than India? asked the speaker and added that if it was not so why India the poorest country in the world should be made to pay so lavishly to her servants.

A SCANDAL.

He further added that considering the poverty of the people the extra ordinarily high salaries of the Viceroy and the Governors and the higher grades of public servants were a crying scandal. But the difficulty was that these public servants were feeling quite secure in their positions because they knew that their salaries could not be reduced by any body except Parliament. If they had feeling for the tax-payer they would voluntarily offer cuts in their salary.

Concluding his speech Mr. Brelvi said that whether the Government servants offered a voluntary cut or not the Congress was determined to see that its resolution was given effect the moment it achieved power to do so. The object of that resolution was two-fold. Firstly it aimed at reducing the top-heavy expenditure of the State and at the same time it wanted to secure a decent living to those of the Government servants who were up till now very meagrely paid. The object of fixing the maximum was to secure a minimum of decent existence for the subordinate Government servants who did not at present get a living wage.

THEIR MAIN COMPLAINT.

Sjt. Purshottam Trikamdas next addressed the meeting. He said that no one in India would be opposed to retrenchment and economy because it was so badly wanted. The complaint was that the Government had caught te wrong end of the stick. Instead of saving hundreds of thousands were trying to save a few annas and pies. Real retrenchment if it was to be effective must begin at the top. The I.C.S. men who worked hardly for three hours in a day and wasted the rest of their time in clubs and other engagements deserved that their salaries should be drastically cut down and the superfluous posts which were not a few should be done away with.

ORDER TO QUIT.

They were told that there were Indians also in the higher services. But the fact was that the number of Indians was very small. The Government was concerned more with the Europeans whose number was large and in whose interest the country was being drained for a long time. It was now time that Indians applied a drastic cut to the salaries of higher services and told the foreigners that they should quit the country. It was only then that the lot of the lower services the poorer men would be improved and they would get at least some relief.

Regarding the low standard of salaries in Japan the speaker said that there was another principle in that country. It was decided that the maximum salary of a State official will not be more than twenty times than the minimum salary of a Government employee. In order to keep up that porportion the Government there was forced to keep the level of maximum salaries down.

BEGIN AT THE TOP.

His suggestion was that they must begin with a drastic cut in the salaries of the Viceroy and the Governors and other higher officials so that some money would be saved which could be utilised for feeding the poor, giving education to the masses improving public health and finding many other amenities to the people which they were denied at present.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Devasthali moved the following resolution.

I. In view of the fact that the present salaries drawn by the subordinate employees in various departments of the Government, fall below the standard of a "Living wage" this meeting of the employees of the various offices in Bombay, of Government, and semi-Government, bodies, held under the auspices of the All-India Government Employees' Federation, strong resents any proposals aiming at effecting cuts in the said salaries or any change therein with a view to effect retrenchment. This meeting also expresses dissatisfaction at the Report of the Bombay Retrenchment Committee which embodies a cut in the wage which is already below a "Living Wage."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Junnarkar and supported by Messrs. Chiplunkar, Parabh and Shenoy, and unanimously accepted.

"EMPHATIC PROTEST."

Mr. P. S. Baknle moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. Chitale and unanimously adopted.

II. Notwithstanding the assurance given by the Hon'ble Sir George Schuster in his opening speech before the Retrenchment Advisory Committee that "there was nothing to hide and that light of public opinion would be allowed in every corner of the enquiry," this meeting lodges its emphatic protest against the attitude of the Retrenchment Committees in holding the enquiries in camera without even allowing the humble request of some of the representatives of the employees to be simply present at the proceedings and also against the refusal of the Committees to supply to the Unions of these employees the questionares drafted by them.

The last resolution was moved by Mr. G. D. Hatkar and seconded by Mr. Raikar, Mr. S. N. Chetty supported it and it was carried.

III. This meeting requests the Government not to take any action on any proposal made by the Retrenchment Committees that would on any way affect the interests of the subordinate employees without first ascertaining the views of the different Unions of such employees in the matter and giving them a chance of explaining their views before the Government.

JAMNADAS MEHTA ON HOW TO RETRENCH.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta president of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation then addressed the meeting. He said that the talk of retrenchment was not new. The difference this time was that its scale was to be bigger. Regarding the Retrenchment Committees Mr. Mehta said it was likely that these Committees would spend more money on themselves than the amount of saving that they would suggest. In that case it would be a really tragic comedy.

Speaking about retrenchment on Railways the speaker said that his experience of that administration was most disappointing. He was afraid that the ideal retrenchment of beginning at the top would not be possible for at least some years. He was also afraid that unemployment had come to stay for some years more. It could not be otherwise. Because there was no sign of the abatement of world depression.

Speaking again of the Railway administration the speaker deplored that the Legislative Assembly did not give definite instructions to the Railway Board as to the lines of retrenchment although Sir George Rainy had warned the House that retrenchment was inevitable.

After explaining at length how it was possible to affect retrenchment in the Railway administration of even a larger sum than was needed and than the present measure adopted by the Government would result in affecting. But there was the will to do it. If only the salaries of 11000 officers getting on an average Rs. 500 and over a month and drawing many other allowances were substantially reduced the required saving could be affected and all the misery and hardship to the thousands of families that was now their lot would be avoided. But it was not to be. Because the power and arrogance of a ruling race and those who subscribed the money to build Indian Railways insisted on European management, and European machinary which was the root cause of the present deficit.

A hearty vote of thanks brought the meeting to a close.

STOP PRESS

BURMA CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

RANGOON, July 30.

A notification is being issued bringing the Burma Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1931 into force from July 31.

Reports continue to be received that in co-operation with the Government as well as by their own gallant resistance. villagers have often been successful in arresting a number of dacoits. Rebels who have surrendered now total 2326. namely, 2238 in Prome, 87 in Tharrawaddy and 1 in Thayetmyo. Nobody has yet surrendered either in Insein or in Henzada.—A. P.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS RETRENCHMENT

Advisory Sub-Committee

The Posts and Telegraphs Retrenchment Advisory Sub-Committee concluded its sittings on the 29th July, at 5 p.m. after having recorded the evidence of a number of Departmental Officers from the Bombay, Madras and Central Circles.

The Sub-Committee will reassemble at Simla on 20th August and all communications should be addressed to the Secretary C-o the Financial Adviser, Post and Telegraphs, Kennedy House, Simla.—A. P.

East India Cotton Association

(Continued from page 4.)

said Association. The Mahajan Association is a recent institution. It is managed by 'common' people, and yet no case of a breach of its rules and regulations has so far been reported. There is not a single instance of any member having effected any "Sodas" a minute before or a minute later than the appointed time and if any defaulter is noticed he is severely dealt with.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Jute shares ruled fairly steady without much business passing. In coals Equitables were in some demand at improving rate. Others showed no change. Teas were dull. In the miscellaneous section Titaghur Paper ordinaries were enquired for at about last level. Otherwise there was no feature. Government Securities were quiet. The folloiwng were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—4 per cent. Loan 1960-70 72-8 small lot, 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 100, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921-41 103-8 small lot.

Banks.—Central Bank of India 14-12 small lot, Imperial Bank Fully Paid 905.

Railways.—Hoshiarpur Doab branch railway 51 small lot.

Coals.—Equitable 19-4, Pench Valley 17-12.

Jutes.—Albion ordy. 249 small lot, Anglo India pref. 103, Clive 19-12 small lot, Dalhousie ordy. 320 small lot, Empire 35-14, Fort Gloster 448-8 small lots, Fort William pref. 100-8, Gourepore 26 small lot, Howrah 31-14, Howrah 7 per cent. pref. 103, Hukumohand ordy. 16-12, Kanknarrah ordy. 315 small lots, Kelvin ordy. 503 small lot, Lothian pref. 104, Naihati pref. 10b, National 19-8 small lot, Northbrook ordy. 44-8, Presidency 5-1, Reliance 54-12, Waverley 1-15.

Miscellanceous.—Bengal Chemical pref. 10-10, Bengal Iron 1-14, Indian Iron and Steel 3-10 small lot, Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 20-12, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 61-8, Bararee coke 10-8, B. I. Corporation ordy. 0-9-0 small odd lot, Madan Theatres 2-9, Titaghur paper ordy. 6-13.—A. P.

Madras For Suppression Of Immoral Traffic

MADRAS, July 29.

Official business at the ensuing session of the Madras Legislative Council includes a Bill providing for the establishment and better regulation of markets for commercial crops in the Presidency. a Bill to amend the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act extending the scope of the Act to Cantonments, and a Bill amending the suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.—A.P.

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY

How Police Banned The Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 29.

The Young Moslems Brotherhood and the Bohra Educational Society of Surat had arranged for a public meeting to celebrate the birth of the Holy Prophet Mohamed. The Trustees of the Naginchand Institute Hall had allowed the use of the Hall accepting the necessary charges. The meeting was timed at 5 p.m.

"PROHIBITED FROM BEING HELD".

Just before this time a notice was fixed by Mr. D. D. Gandhi, the Librarian of the Hall, which said that "It is notified that at the request of the Police Superintendent to the Trustees of the Hall and in compliances of the order made by the Trustees, the public meeting as arranged by the Young Moslem Brotherhood is prohibited from being held in this Hall."

The meeting was extensively advertised, was open for the general public and among the speakers were included, prominent Parsees and the Hindus. The situation was saved by Mr. A. F. Syed, president of the local Young Moslem Brotherhood by deciding immediately to convene the meeting, elsewhere. The owner of the Lal Mahal situated in the Moslem locality immediately placed his big furnished hall at the services of the public, who did not want to return home unless the meeting celebrated the birth of the Prophet as was arranged. About five hundred men including number of prominent Hindus, notwithstanding heavy rains accordingly held the meeting in the Lal Mahal Hall, where a resolution was passed expressing feeling of indignation and protesting against the high handedness of the Police authorities wounding the religious feelings of the Moslems and urging the Governor in Council to enquire into the scandal and redress the grievances.

Prophet's Day Observance At Surat

SURAT, July 30.

Yesterday, a meeting was called for to celebrate the Prophet's Day by the organisers of the Young Muslim Brotherhood, and the Surat Young Bohra Education Society, at Naginchand Hall. Muslims, Hindus and others were present at the Hall, but seeing a notice affixed by the librarian, prohibiting the organisers from holding the meeting by the order of the Trustees of the Hall, as requested by the Superintendent of Surat Police, the organisers of the meeting were obliged to hold the meeting at Turkiwad, Surat, Lalbag, where a resolution protesting against the above-stated action of the Superintendent of Police was passed, and then Mr. Jinabhai Snehrasmi, Professor Samsi addressed over the life of the Prophet.

A procession of Muslim volunteers was also out and passed through the main roads.

(Continued from Col. 7).

small trader. The membership fee was only Rs. 200 a year.

HIS ADMISSION.

The speaker admitted that the East India Cotton Association was not a democratic body. It was at present ruled by only 90 members forming themselves into nine panels. The Bill reduced these panels to three. That was a first step towards democratisation.

Mr. W. G. Lely (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) supported the bill. At this stage of the discussion the President called for the amendments affecting the principle of the Bill as explained by the Finance Secretary.

NO MONOPOLY TO SINGLE BODY.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale moved his amendment defining "Association" in the Bill as "any association founded in the city of Bombay and not the East India Cotton Association alone". The mover was against giving monopoly to a single association. He did not want to concentrate speculation in a single agency.

"OUT OF ORDER."

The Finance Member contended that the amendment was out of order since it contravened the very spirit of the Bill which was unity of control.

The President ruled the amendment in order.

Mr. Dixit supporting the amendment went a step further adding that he was opposed to the control of cotton transactions in any shape or form.

OLD TIME FEUD.

The speaker incidentally referred to the existance of a keen rivalry between the East India Cotton Association and the Mahajan Association which had resulted in the one dragging the other to a court of law. The amendment was under discussion when the House rose for the day.

RUGBY, July 29.

The King and Queen, who arrived at Cowe on Monday, to-day lunched aboard King's cutter "Brittania" which is entered for King's Cup Race next Tuesday. Afterwards they returned to Royal Yacht and went for four hours cruise.—B.O.W.

Cotton Transaction Bill In Bombay Council.

—:o:—

BRISK CANVASSING BY BOTH SIDES

GOVT. PLEA OF UNITY OF CONTROL.

Old-Time Feud Between E. A. Cotton Association And Mahajan Association Referred To.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 30.

On resumption of business this afternoon the Council discussed the Bill to provide for the Regulation and Control of Cotton Transactions in Bombay. Brisk canvassing was going on in the lobbies as well as in the Committee rooms and outside. Since the Bill is bound to seriously affect the business of the Mahajan Association of Bombay this Association has sent its special canvassers from Bombay to do canvassing.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is having friendly discussions with a number of members in connection with the Bill. The members from the mofussils, who know very little about cotton transactions, are hard put to it to show anything like an intelligent understanding of the Bill.

MUSLIM BLOC FOR GOVERNMENT.

The Muslim members had a party meeting this afternoon and it is understood they have decided to support Government. Non-Brahmins also have made it a party question and they are going to oppose the Bill. The Coalition Nationalists, whatever is left of them, are undecided as ever.

Opinion is being focussed on one point and that is the so-called principle of the Bill about which Government will have to make their position clear. The provisions of the Bill one of two kinds namely regulation and control of cotton transactions. So far as the regulation part of it is concerned nobody considers it a matter of grave conders it a matte of grave conhas become a bone of contention. Why control should be restricted to the agency of a single favoured association was a question to many.

Immediately after question time the Finance Member moved the third reading of the Irrigation Bill which was left over on the previous day. Syed Miran Mohamed Shah opposed the third reading and hinted at agrarian difficulties in case the Bill was passed into law. The Bill passed its third reading after a number of consequential amendments were made by the Legal Rembrancer. Even at the last minute the Sind members forced the House to go through one more division on the Bill.

NOVEL POINT OF ORDER.

When the Cotton Transactions Bill came up for discussion Mr. Karbhari (Thana) sprang a surprise on the House by raising a novel point of order. His submission was that the Bill was 'ultra vires' of local legislature since the legislation contemplated would adversely affect the interests of the agriculturists of other provinces and that it was out of order since the Provincial Legislature had no right to control any commodity.

The President ruled the Bill in order. It was pointed out that the Bill was an amending legislation. The President again pressed the point regarding the principle of the Bill. As far as he could see there were two points of principle namely whether there should be any control and if so with whom should it rest.

BOLE OPPOSES BILL.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole was the first to oppose the Bill. Why should there be any control in Bombay he asked when such a control did not exist in other big cities like Calcutta. He was personally for ending all manner of speculation but not by a piecemeal legislation. The Bill by no means would stop gambling or speculation. It was only stopping small gambling to encourage big gambling. Why should the Mahajan Association be prevented from dealing with transactions in cotton and a monopoly of these be given to the East India Cotton Association.

"IN INTERESTS OF GROWERS".

The Finance Secretary then explained what in his opinion was the principle of the Bill. The main principle was the unity of control and it was to be exercised through the East India Cotton Association. There was no reason why the constitution of the Association should not be discussed and amended in the Select Committee. The Government were satisfied that it was in the interests of the growers and other concerned that there ought to be unity of control.

Mr. B. S. Kamat made a lengthy speech entering into a detailed analysis of the Bill. In his opinion there were three cardinal principles 1 was control necessary and desirable, 2 should it be of a single body, 3 what should be the constitution of such a body?

COTTON TRANSACTIONS MUST BE CONTROLLED.

Cotton did not stand on the same footing as many other commodities of trade. Any transactions in Bombay immediately reacted on similar transactions in other parts of the country and also in other countries. Experience in other parts of the world was that this sort of gambling was controlled in America and England. There was no other alternative for them than to fall in line with the other advanced countries. He was, therefore, in favour of the control. He was also for unity of control as plurality would lead to all sorts of consequences. The control ought to be in the hands of one association regulated by the byelaws made by Government.

BILL DEFECTIVE.

Proceeding Mr. Kamat pointed out that the Bill was extremely defective on the point of the constitution of the Association. The Association ought to be as democratic as they could make it. He entirely disapproved of the system of panel in one form or another. The constitution of the East India Cotton Association must be remodelled and democratised as much as they could.

The deposit of Rs. 20,000 and the entrance fee of Rs. 2,000 were in his opinion prohibitory conditions. As it was the East India Cotton Association was like a close preserve of certain interests.

"VICIOUS PRINCIPLE."

Legalising of the option contracts was a vicious principle and it ought to be done away with. Mr. Kamat supported the first reading subject to several conditions being introduced in the Bill.

Mr. V. N. Jog opposed the Bill taking his stand on the good principle of freedom of contract in respect of commodities. There was no control on transactions in commodities like rice or wheat. Why then should there be control on cotton alone?

By way of a 'via media' Mr. Jog suggested that the Government should make bye-laws calculated to guarantee unity of control and the existing associations should carry on their transactions in accordance with them. Control ought not to be vested in a single association.

AN ALLIANCE.

Mr. Gokhale (Poona) was afraid that the Bill would have to be amended so much in form as to make it appear a new bill. The Bill, as it stood, had naturally created many misgivings in the public mind. There seemed to be a compact between the Governor-in-Council on the one hand and the East India Cotton Association on the other. It was equally naturally feared that once the Bill became an act the Council would have no control whatsoever over it. The speaker took objection to the exclusion of certain contracts from the operation of the Bills. It was impossible to stop speculation by a single Bill. Iet the speculators be left to themselves.

Referring to similar laws in other countries he pointed out that in America there was State Control over forward contracts but not on ready and other contracts.

E. A. COTTON ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS BILL.

Mr. Haridas Madhavdas of East India Cotton Association supporting the Bill said the Bill was not an innovation. It was only an amplification of the Act under which they were at present working. In 1918 there was big speculation in the cotton market as a result of the post-war conditions. Then it was found necessary for the safety of finances that Government should intervene and control transactions. The Act which had lapsed long ago was again restored because its absence resulted in calamitous situation being created.

EXAMPLE OF U. S. A.

America, the greatest cotton growing country, had a law creating only one central body to adjust prices of cotton. Proceeding the speaker submitted that forward contracts were of benefit to the growers also as they dispersed the trade throughout the year. These contracts established a market where buying and selling continued for the whole year. The heavy deposit of the Association he explained was intended to cover the risk and not to drive away

(Continued in Col. 5).

"UNSPEAKABLE LOW STANDARD OF LIFE IN INDIA"

AVERAGE INCOME OF AN INDIAN IS ONLY RS. 75 A YEAR.

Four-Fold Programme For Youths To CHANGE Face Of India

"Standard of life in India" was the subject of a very entertaining and enlightening lecture by Prof. G. N. Joshi delivered at the Jinnah Hall on Wednesday.

The lecture was organised by the Youth League and in spite of inclement weather a large number of youths, mostly college students, attended the lecture. Among them were a good number of ladies.

SPREADING OF KNOWLEDGE

Mr. S. A. Brelvi who presided observed that the economic dependence of India was more insidious than her political dependence. But unfortunately very few people realised it. He congratulated the Youth League on organising the series of lectures which he hoped would help to spread that knowledge among the people.

Mr. G. N. Joshi, at the outset, said that "Standard of life in India" was the most important topic that was engaging the attention of economists. He wanted his hearers to realise that the present struggle in the country was not political but was mainly economic. It was due to the urge of the people to improve their present economic condition and to live a better life.

STANDARD OF LIFE LOW.

The present standard of life in India was proverbially low. The Government had not still consented to ascertain it correctly in spite of repeated demands to that effect. Still the various Commissions appointed by the Government, the latest among them being the Whitley Commission had admitted that it was unspeakably low. The speaker failed to understand for what earthly purpose people were born in India. He added that they were actually born like mosquitos and died like mosquitos.

10 PER CENT. INCREASE IN POPULATION.

The last census, although the speaker was not prepared to accept its correctness, but if it was assumed to be correct, went to snow that there was an increase of ten per cent. in the population of the country during the last decade. The poverty of the country was an accepted fact and it was simply surprising how people managed to live in such poverty. The reply of the speaker was that it was the tenacity of Indians which enabled them to stick on to life and to exist. He believed that if standard of life was as high as it was in other civilized countries half of the population of the country would have disappeared.

STILL FURTHER LOWERING. DOWN.

In view of the fact that the population of the country was increased in order to arrive at a correct estimate of the standard of life they must see if during the same period India had added to her national wealth in the same proportion. And if the income 'per capita' was increased. Although there was not sufficient material on the point it was admitted that the income was not increased. Naturally the result was that the increase in population had lowered the standard of life still further.

ANNUAL INCOME OF RS. 75!

Quoting from the report of the Whitley Commission the speaker pointed out how miserable was the condition of industrial workers in India. But industrial workers did not form even one per cent. of the population. The condition of the agricultural labourers or the landless peasants who formed the great majority of the population of the country was admittedly still worse. The Government had deliberately shirked the responsibility to investigate the condition of this vast majority and to find the income 'per capita' in India. At present the income was estimated at £3 or Rs. 104 but in fact it was not more than Rs. 75. One could imagine what a man with the annual income of Rs. 75 would purchase in these days. With their stupid notions of religion, their caste system and their outlook on life Indians are grown self-complacent. Indians were known for their contentedness but that was born of ignorance. The majority of people did not even realise that they should live a better life.

SOME TELLING FIGURES.

The speaker then gave some telling figures about the average life of an Indian, the high birth rate and the equally high death rate, infant mortality, etc. and asked if in such a state of affairs a nation could make any progress. He added that standard of life was the crux of the whole problem and it was time that they devoted their attention to it and made a scientific study of the subject.

Proceeding the speaker observed that political power was not an end but only a means to an end which was human welfare. Their struggle was to get the power for an effective handling of the situation and to put their ideas about increasing national wealth, distributing it more equally and consuming it in a manner which would enable the people to live a fuller life han they were doing to-day. He asked if in the twentieth century it was not the duty of the State to see that every subject under its control got that opportunity.

NO USE BLAMING GOVT.

It was, however, no use in the opinion of the speaker to blame the Government, although a portion of the blame did rest with the Government. What he was pained to see was that in this age people should be contented with the life they were liivng. He wanted them to refuse to live a life unless it was to be lived fully and abundantly. What was needed in the opinion of the speaker was that Indians must radically alter their ideals and their outlook on life they must decide to live a full and abundant life.

SIMPLER LIFE OR FULLER LIFE?

Discussing the question whether Indians should reduce their wants the speaker said that he could agree to the suggestion that they should live a simpler life only as a strategic measure. But that should not be their goal. As it was India was suffering from simplification. They were already living a subnormal life and he did not want them to continue in that state.

EVOLVE A NEW OUTLOOK ON LIFE.

Continuing the speaker observed that it was the duty of the young men to evolve that new outlook on life. They must determine to live a better life and secondly they must apply the test of reason to every question whether it was religious, social or economic. That was the new spirit in which in the opinion of the speaker new India must be brought up.

FOLLOW RUSSIA.

He believed that with the unlimited productive capacity of the country India had a great future before her. In fact he held that the future of the world belonged to four countries viz., U. S. A., Russia, India and China. And if Russia could work wonders in the field of agriculture with a Five Years' Plan India would be able to do equally well and perhaps much better in the agricultural as well as industrial field. Once India got the power to work out well thought out schemes for improving her condition the speaker thought that within ten years her products would increase at least threefold if not four fold. He was sure that within a period of 15 years the face of the country would be altogether changed. He, therefore, saw no reason for young men to be dispaired. But what was needed was thinking on new lines and a determination to put new ideas into effect. He added that the ruinous and misguided monatory policy of the Government was also responsible to a great extent for the present plight of the country.

FOURFOLD PROGRAMME. FOR YOUTHS.

Concluding the speaker said that he wanted the youths of the country to do four things. Firstly he wanted them to be be determined to raise the standard of life. "Do not get yourself degraded," was his advice. Secondly he wanted them to make reason their only guide in all matters. Thirdly he wanted them to work and work hard and not to be droans on the society. His last advice was to get the political machinery of the country so altered as would prove helpful in getting their material conditions improved.

PROBLEM OF BREAD.

In his concluding remarks the President observed that he fully agreed with the speaker in his indictment of the present system of Government. For, that system had not only failed to solve the problem of how to remove the poverty of the people but it had failed even to tackle it. In the present time the success of a system of Government was to be judged from the extent of its success in abolishing poverty. In India the most crying problem was how to find bread for the starving people. The majority of people were living a subnormal life and it was a mockery to speak of a standard of living in regard to them. They did not live. They could hardly be said to be existing. Apart from insufficiency, if not lack of food, millions of them had to live in hovels which would not be tolerated even for dogs in civilized countries.

REDUCTION OF WANTS—A DANGEROUS PHILOSOPHY.

He also agreed with the advice of the speaker not to encourage the philosophy of eliminating or reducing wants. Because it was a most dangerous philosophy. It has had disastrous effects on the progress of civilisation. There was no reason why the good things of life should be monopolised by the favoured few. Every human being had a right to them. The present ills of the society were due to the capitalistic system which had too long a lease of life. It had reserved the good things of life for a privileged few while the vast majority was denied even ordinary human rights. The remedy was to replace capitalism by socialism which would enable the vast majority of people to realise what life in its fuller sense meant.

While agreeing with the speaker that the youths should think rationally, he wanted them also to think nationally. Mere political freedom was not enough. It was only a means to an end and the only way to achieve that end was to change the present economic order of Society and introduce Socialism in place of Capitalism. Socialism frightened only those who did not realise its true meaning and purpose. That purpose was to deliver Humanity from the thraldom of economic forces and to make economic activity the servant, not the master, of society. When this purpose was achieved, the vast majority of people would find, what they lacked to-day, viz: the joy of life and would also find that economic activity would occupy dwindling part of their life and increasing part of their energy would be liberated for creative activities.

A COMMUNALIST CAMOUFLAGE

Shafee Daoodi Challenged.

PATNA, July 27.

Commenting on the message despatched by Maulvi Shafee Daoodi to His Excellency the Viceroy in connection with the rumoured nomination of Sir Ali Imam and Dr. Ansari to the Minorities Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference as representatives of the Nationalist Mussalmans, the "Indian Nation," says: Careful enquiries made at Patna have failed to disclose any substratum of truth behind this senseless and baseless message, either as justified by the weight and authority of a public meeting or any gathering of responsible men. One of the two Bihar representatives is Sir Sultan Ahmad the other Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga. What authority has Maulvi Shafee for declaring that Sir Sultan Ahmad will boycott the Conference were the Muslim nationalists to be invited to it? On the contrary, we have the highest authority for making the statement that both the Bihar representatives will welcome their inclusion. The message should be treated as mere camouflage on the part of the Maulvi, skilfully manipulated to subserve not the political interests of the Muslims, as a whole, but only of that particular section of it who are out-and-out rank communalists. We are not also without hope that the leaders—like Sir Muhammad Shafi—of the Delhi Conference of which Maulvi Shafee Daoodi claims to be the Secretary, will not countenance the latter's perverse suggestion of the boycott of the Round Table Conference."—A. P.

BRITISH COAST LIFE SAVING CORPS

RUGBY, July 29.

It is disclosed in report of Department Committee appointed to inquire into the efficiency and adequacy of coast watching organisation that Board of Trade is planning the formation of cost life saving corps of between five and six thousand members to assist the present Coast Guard Service.

The Corps would be recruited from the existing life saving companies, brigades, boy scouts, sea cadets, girl guides and members of public over eighteen would be trained in use of life saving appliances, coast watching and signalling and would include despatch riders and reporting agents.—B. O. W.

Jhansi Seva Dal Camp

Sjt. Nandkumar Deo Vashishtha, Organising Secretary, U. P. Balboard Training Camp, Jhansi, wires:—

A Seva 2:

The Seva Dal Camp, Jhansi, is holding examinations on 30th and 31st instant. Sjt. Sapurnanand, Provincial member is in charge. The camp is closing on 2nd proximo at 5-30 p.m. at Narayan Park. The programme is physical culture demonstration. It is submitting the camp report to the Provincial Dal Board.

HIGH COURT ORDERS STILL FLOUTED

Sukdevraj Not Allowed To Associate With Other Prisoners

ANOTHER ACCUSED IN LAHORE CASE ILL.

LAHORE, July 29.

Owing to the continued illness of Bhagram, one of the accused, the "conspiracy" case could not be proceeded with to-day. Mr. Shamlal, the senior Defence Counsel, saw Bhagram in the Mayo Hospital as a result of which Mr. Shamlal will represent Bhagram during his absence and the case will continue from to-morrow.

SUPPLEMENTARY CASE.

In the supplementary "conspiracy" case against Sukhdevraj, the President of the Tribunal informed Mr. Shamlal that the Superintendent of the Jail had now agreed under instructions from the Inspector-General of Prisons to comply with the instructions of the Tribunal regarding interviews. Furthermore, the Jail authorities would give Sukhdevraj the company of three "C" class undertrial prisoners.

HIGH COURT ORDERS FLOUTED.

Mr. Shamlal contended that this was not in compliance with the High Court orders. The President agreed to hear this complaint regarding Sukhdevraj's association with other prisoners on the 31st.

Inderpal, the approver, was produced in the court to-day and informed by the Tribunal that he would be allowed all the privileges of interviews and to supplement his food from outside, but in his own interests, would not be allowed to sleep in the open.—A. P.

A Nationalist Daily For Benares

BENARES, July 29.

The first number of the Nationalist daily "To-day" appeared this morning under the editorship of Mr. Sampurnanand. Declaring its policy, the paper says: "In politics, we stand for complete independence as envisaged by Lahore Congress. We are of the opinion that this question admits of no compromise. This country must be as completely free in the conduct of its internal administration and external relations as any other sovereign and independent member of the family of nations. But while advocating complete independence we shall always stand for that higher internationalism and inter-State comity and co-operation in which alone lies the hope for future peace and advancement, cultural political and economic of the world.—A. P.

LOW STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY

Sentiment Generally Bearish

Bombay, July 30.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in their weekly report issued to-day State that a square book for the time is preferable. The report reads as under:—

The tone of the market throughout the week has been decidedly poor. Not only has the cotton market been affected unfavourably by important outside factors, but in addition reports regarding the condition of the growing crop have been very favourable.

The true state of the financial conditions in Germany is still very obscure. The British Premier has just returned from a visit to Berlin so some statement will probably be made by him during the next day or two. It would appear as if arrangements had been completed to tide Germany over most urgent difficulties, but the uncertainty of the whole outlook is naturally being reflected in our markets.

There is a tendency to increase estimates of the size of the New Crop. During the next week we shall be receiving private estimates of the crop as indicated by the condition on 1st August.

Messrs. Reuters in their resume state as follows:—The Weekly weather report states that moderate temperatures have ruled in the Cotton Belt, with considerable rain in the Central and the Eastern portions. In general, the weather has been favourable, although the rain has been rather too frequent in the Mississippi valley sections. In the North-Western portion of the Belt, however, the moisture has proved helpful.

The offtake continues unsatisfactory and sentiment is still generally bearish. With the outlook so uncertain it is difficult to advise purchases, but with prices so low we hesitate to advise short sales. Pending further crop and other developments we think a square book for the time being is indicated.

With the steady decline in America the local market has had to follow and over the week our quotations are about Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 per candy lower. Exporters report practically no demand from Europe and only a little from the Far East. Local Mills, finding practically no fresh demand for cloth, which is not surprising with the market declining daily, have been content to buy only what they require for immediate needs.

Exports figures continue heavy and with arrivals small the Bombay stock continues to dwindle and should be down to about 700,000 bales by the end of this week, which is the lowest figure we have had at this time of the year for four years.

Meantime the Monsoon which commenced late is now progressing favourably except that a break in the rains is now desired in some of the Oomra districts.

We do not expect much fluctuation in the local market unless unexpectedly we should have a recovery in America when this market would readily respond.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 30.

	Bales.
Khandesh	135
Central India	335
Barsi/Nugger	395
Berar	1,262
Central Provinces	276
Rajputana	24
Broach	783
Compta/Dharwar	445
Westerns/Northerns	481
Persians	175
Americans	2,058
Egyptians	28
Cotton	6,307
	Cwts.
Wheat	20,131
Linseed	2,041
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	108
Gingellyseeds	3,306
Poppyseeds	32
Groundnuts	11,634
Castorseeds	6,568
Rice	114,683
Myrabollams	1,230
Mowraseeds	100
Gram	3,476
Joowar	2,331
Barley	327
Bajree	2,488
	Tons.
Coal	255

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MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 30

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Aug. 15 Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 23/16
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 July.
Bank Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 September
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 3/4
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 910
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/4
Banks Buying 60 days 135
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 63 3/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 85 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-3/8
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 5/8 29th inst. Nom.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/16 30th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 29th inst. Nom.
London/Paris 123.90 29th inst.
London/Belbium 34.79 29th inst.
London/Switzerland 24.89 29th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 29th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.
Gold £4.4-11 1/2 28th inst. £4-4.11 1/2 29th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 15/16 28th inst. 12 15/16 29th inst.
Silver Square book Forward 12 15/16 28th inst. 12 15/16 29th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 28th inst. 28 29th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 1/2 p. r. 28th inst. 3 1/2 p. c. 92th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 3/8 p. c. 28th inst. 3 1/2 p. c. 29th inst.
Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Call 5 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, July 30.	
F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 29-7-31	8907000	8685000
Receipts Yesterday 29-7-31	2000	7000
Exports to date 29-7-31	6877000	6824000
Stock at Ports 24-7-31	2824000	1658000
Stock Interior Towns 29-7-31	818000	580000
Stock Liverpool 24-7-31	968000	799000
Visible Supply 24-7-31	5303000	2984000
Quantity in Sight 24-7-31	13188000	13943000
Quantity out of Sight 24-7-31	10950000	12768000

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 30.

Bengal Superfine	147
Bengal Fine	142
Bengal F.G.	137
Sindh-Punjab Fine	142
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	137
Wardha-Hingt Fine	168
Nagpur Savner Fine	166
Yeotmal Fine	162
Arvi Fine	162
Amraoti Fine	159
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	159
Mulkapur Fine	156
Khandesh Fine	156
Muthia Fine	151
Muthia F.G.	146
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	166
Sailu F.G.G.S.	159
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	161
Burwah Sanavad Fine	161
Indore/Ujjain Fine	161
Broach Fine	176
Broach F.G.	171
Compta Good	201/06
Jinja	266/71
Busoga	271/76

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Fukusan Maru	10500	---	@10Aug
Tango ,,	5893	1st Aug.	12 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,
Fukushima Maru	5376	17 Aug.	31 Aug.
Katori ,,	10000	---	@8 Sep.
x Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sep.
Kashima ,,	10000	....	@22Sep.
x Nagato ,,	5951	15 Sept.	30 ,,

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Cilombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Tsukuni Maru	12000	5 Aug.	22 Aug.
Suwa Maru	16700	20 ,,	7 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kebe
Taiyo Maru	22000	18 Aug.	25 Aug.
Hachibu Maru	22000	2 Sept	8 Sept.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

COTTON PLANTS FLOURISHING UNDER FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Scattered Short Covering

Bombay, July 30.

The official weekly weather report issued yesterday states that cotton plants are flourishing under favourable weather. Some private reports predict a crop of 14 million bales and certainly with such prospects of the American cotton crop there can be no inducement to buyers. Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 10 points with December 8.71. There was general selling and stock market was weak. The weekly weather report was favourable but later on there was a technical rally on account of short covering. The market closed at a net decline of 40 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed 10 points down at 9-45.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 8.36.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 10 points. The market improved slightly on trade calling and profit to king by shorts, but this advance being lost through hedge selling. New York market opened weak inducing straddle selling. Also crop progressing favuorably coupled with poor trade is causing irregular and erratic market. The market closed quiet but steady at decline of 15 to 16 points middling American spto cotton prices declined 6 points to 4.72 and sales 4000 bales.

East Indan cotton prices declined 16 points and Egyptian cotton prices declined 29 to 15 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was easy and prices declined 47 to 31 points.

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH AND CO'S VIEWS.

Notwithstanding favourable crop progress and expectation of larger crop estimates prices show some resistance. There is no marked improvement in trade conditoin but the crop is not yet out of danger. In some sections excessive rains are reported and if there is any boll-weevil emergence it will not be apparent just yet. Although we admit with present poor trade conditions it will be difficult for the market to absorb another large crop we consider it advisable to take profit on sales with a view to consider it advisable to take profit on sales with a view to resell on bulges, as we believe that any crop scares or favourable political news would cause heavy "short" covering and contracts will be scarce.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The weekly weather report states that moderate temperatures have ruled in the cotton belt with considerable rain in the central and the eastern portions. In general, the weather has been favourable, although the rain has been rather too frequent in the Mississippi Valley sections. In the north-western portion of the belt, however, the moisture has proved helful.

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.

New York, July 26.

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 20's, per lb. 19-1/4 cents.
Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, agerage grade, 40's, per lb., 32-1/4 cents.
Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins. Combed, 60's, per lb. 46 cents.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 8.67; Lowest 8.47; Difference --.20.

New York December Highest 8.90 (2-41 p.m.); Lowest 8.71 (opening).

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E.J. Schwabach Co. New York, cable:—

"Cotton. Weekly weather report favourable, poor industrial conditions reflected by United States dividend action further restricting demand. Market feels the want of outside support, we ought to have some reaction. Our opinion remains unchanged."

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C. OMAR & CO.

(India Office) No. 5 LAHORE.

Messrs. J.H. Springman & Co. Liverpool cable:—

"Declined caused in consequence of favourable reports of crop, selling orders from Southern Belt and fearing favourable Bureau report."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool, cable:—

"Intimate New Orleans friends cable their correspondents reports indicate next Government report will be full."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co. Liverpool, cable:—

"New York cables: Bearish Government repor feared, but some shore covering."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

10-38 a.m.: NEW YORK CABLES:—Market acts sold out. thing will do better before the Bureau Report.

11-12 a.m.: LIVERPOOL:—Scattered long liquidation at the opening. Market improved on short covering and trade fixing call sales.

12-28 p.m.:—Between midnight and day light rains in Mamphis distt. Weather cooler.

8-51 p.m.: NEW YORK:—Steadier tone on shorts covering.

WEEKLY GOVT. WEATHER REPORT.

Less favourable than expected.

REUTER'S CABLES.

New York market was early weak on favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street, but later recovered partially on bear covering.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) eq. to 4.68.

Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 179 eq. to 4.07.

Difference 79 pts. eq. to Rs. 35.

New York May (Close) 9.27 eq. to 4.63.

Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 179 eq. to 4.07.

Difference 56 pts. eq. to Rs. 24.

LIVERPOOY-NEW YORK—

(At Liverpool close) Oct. 63, May 45 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 29.

October	8.57—.10
December	8.80—.10
January	8.91—.10
March	9.14—.07
May	9.27—.10
Middling Spot	8.45—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 29.

October	8.61—.05
December	8.83—.05
Middling Spot	8.36—.05

NEW YORK.

New York, July 29.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

October	8.51
January	8.87
March	9.06
New York, Noon Call:	
October	8.52
January	8.86
March	9.07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 29.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,003

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 29.

	Opening	Closing.
July	4.53	4.49—.15
August		4.49—.15
September		4.51—.16
October	4.62	4.57—.15
November		4.60—.15
December		4.64—.15
January	4.73	4.68—.15
February		4.72—.15
March	4.81	4.77—.15
April		4.80—.16
May	4.90	4.84—.16
June		4.87—.16
July		4.91—.16
Middling Spot		4.72—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 29.

	Bales
Estimated Spot Sales	4,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	400

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 29.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.92
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.07
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.22
Oomra Good	3.47
Oomra Fully Good	3.62
Oomra Fine	3.77
Bengal Good	3.32
Bengal Fully Good	3.42
Bengal Fine	3.52
Scinde Fully Good	3.42
Scinde Fine	3.52
Scinde Superfine	3.62

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 30.

Following a further decline in New York futures our market opened at Rs. 180/12 for Broach A/M delivery. There was some speculative buying on a reaction theory and prices improved to Rs. 182/4. Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 to 3 points but it opened quiet at unchanged prices. This news influenced some selling in the local market and prices relapsed.

The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 169/12
Broach A/M. 180/4
Oomra D/J. 155/12
Bengal D/J. 135/4

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 30.

100 Narshi Nagshi Hansi 145
241 Ralli Bros. Antoli 171
235 Do. Palej 171
100 Do. Do. 171
100 P. R. Vakharia Dabhoi 171
51 Do Ashrwa 166 3/4
230 Toyomankwak Nandarbar 160
73 P. Crystal & Co. Sangli 197
118 Toyomankwak Dhulia 158

LATEST COTTON NEWS.

Liverpool, July 30.

Although continued rains are reported in Texas which are unfavourable, the Liverpool Cotton market opened weak on account of Bank Rate raised to 4 1/2 per cent.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 30.

October	123.60+2.00
January	122.40+1.00

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 30.

Since 1st September.

In full pressed Bales.

2 Days.

		This year.
Khandesh	135	323,694
Central India	335	337,851
Barsi and Nagar	305	168,420
Hyderabad-Gaorani		85,074
Berar	1,262	588,546
Central Provinces	276	371,894
Total Oomras	2,313	1,875,479
Dholera		278,848
N.-W. Provinces		92,526
Rajputana	24	52,106
Sind-Punjab		122,329
Broach	783	300,734
Compta & Dharwar	445	91,326
Western-Northerns	481	47,925
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		41,591
Persian	175	825
American	2,058	136,714
Egyptian & African	28	313,863
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		407
Total	6,307	3,354,697

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 23rd July

In full pressed Bales.

Yesterday.

		This year.
Europe		575,790
Japan & China	8,128	1,694,488
Coast Ports	208	21,912
Up-country by Rail		210,052
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		75,417
Total	8,337	2,577,659

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FORIGN PRODUCE MARKET

30th July.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT—
July 3s. 10-3/8d. Up 5/8d.
Oct. 4s. 3/4d. Up 1/2d.
Dec. 4s. 2-3/4d. Up 3/8d.
CHICAGO WHEAT—
July Dol. 51-1/2 Up 5/8.
Septr. Dol. 51-1/4 Up 1/2.
Decr. Dol. 55-3/8 Up 3/8.
LONDON LINSEED—
July £8-17-6. —2/6.
Market quiet.
ARGENTINE LINSEED—
Septr. 12.22. Up 14.
Octr. 12.38. Up 20.
Market quiet.
LONDON LINSEED OIL—
Aug. 16s. 3d. —1-1/2d.
Sept/Decr. 16s. 7-1/2d. —1-1/2d.
Market quiet.
NEW YORK SUGAR—
Septr. 1.40 —4.
Decr. 1.43 —5.
March 1.48 —5.
WHEAT CABLE (Chicago):—
"Prices advanced on unfavourable crop reports in the North-West unfavourable weather and "Bull" support. Closed steady."

THE SEEDS TRAEDRS ASSON.

Bombay, July 30.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 34/12 Highest Rs. 34/13/6 Closing Rs. 34/11

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 35/4/6 Highest Rs. 35/5/6 Lowest Rs. 34/12/6 Closing Rs. 34/13/6

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, July 30.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 382/ per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 70/ per ton.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, July 30.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement &	21	3	9
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	4	0
Silver Ready	44	1	0
Silver 1st Settlement	44	0	0
Silver 2nd ,,	43	12	0

A DELIGHT TO THE EYE.

EDSU is a household word to-day, and rightly so, for our manufactures have earned an unrivalled reputation for quality and durability.

EDSU has solved the shopping problem, for it merely means that a visit to our Cloth Shops caters for any or all one's requirements in the most satisfactory and economical manner.

The Fabrics now displayed in the Bombay Millowners' Show Case at the Victoria Terminus will give a fair idea of EDSU to the Housewife in India and her hubby.

Retail Sales at

E.D.S.U Cloth Shops.

Opposite	Opposite	Opposite
GREAVES COTTON & Co. 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Byculla, Bombay.	G.I.P. RLY. INSTITUTE, Parel, Bombay.

NATIONAL

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NATIONAL INSURANCE BLDG.,
Head Office.—7, Council House St., CALCUTTA.
(THE LEADING COMPANY MANAGED BY INDIANS).
Estd. 1906.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT 1930.

New Business completed in 1930	Rs.	1,13,55,069
Increase of Life Assurance Fund in 1930	,,	11,51,813
Premium Income	,,	30,83,936
Interest income earned in 1930	,,	7,47,608
Total Assets Exceed	,,	1,60,00,000
Total Life Assurance in force 1930	,,	6,55,70,916

Low rates of premium. Liberal policy conditions.
All forms of Life Assurance business transacted.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO APPLY FOR AGENCY TERMS

Branch Office:—
Alice Bldg., HORNBY RD.
Fort, Bombay.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.

National Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.

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Head Office:—7, Council House St., CALCUTTA.

FIRE.
MOTOR CAR.
MOTOR CYCLE
INSURANCES.

Particulars of any of the above will be sent on application.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

NOTHING DOING EXCEPT BUDLI BUSINESS

Prices Unchanged.

Bombay, July 30.

It was a dull day on the Stock Exchange. There nothing doing in way of fresh business and most of the time passed in budli Business. Prices were more or less stationary and the tone of the market is quiet.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 30.

Bombay Dyeing 685; 83; 86; 85
Century 232; 34; 33
Colaba 92
Crescent 60
Fazul 342; 41; 44; 45
Indore 342; 40
Madhowji N. 15
Nagpur 346; 45
New Great 131; 28-2
Pearl 210; 11
Simplex 60
Swadeshi 268; 67
Burma 370; 68; 72
Hydro 103.2
Tram 101-14
Deff. 235
Ord. 22
Bundi 12-12
Indian 151; 47
Katni Ord. 158
Alcock 211

MILLS.

Bombay, July 30.

100 Ahm. Advance	261-4
50 Apollo	1-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8-0
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	685-10
1000 Tata Power P.	1115
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	233-12
500 Central India P.	430-0
100 Central India	345-0
100 Colaba	92-8
100 Cooria	**137-8**
100 Crescent	60
250 Currim.	**50**
250 David	**80**
250 Dawn	**480**
200 Ed. Sassoon	**35**
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P.	**20**
100 Elphinstone	**2-4**
250 Fazulbhoy	344-6
100 Finlay	**72-8**
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103-2
1000 Hindustan	**1305**
100 Indore-Malwa	340-0
250 Jamshed	**3-0**
50 Kasturchand	3-3
100 Khatau	75-10
100 Kohinoor	124-6
250 Laxmi	835
100 Madhowji	15-0
250 Madras United	**260**
1000 Mankikji Petit	**750**
100 Meyer Sasson	35
1000 Morarji	350
50 Mysore	95-6
200 New Great P.	**130**
200 New Great	128-2
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	118-2
250 Pearl	211-4
100 Phoenix	270-0
10 Premier	1-6
100 Shapurji	**6-0**
1000 Sholapur	127-8
250 Simplex	60-0
100 Swan	65-0
100 Swadeshi	267-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20-0
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1320-0
1000 Western	700
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	66-4xd.
50-25 Central	14-15
£10-5 Eastern	66-0
500 Imperial	900-0
500-125 Imperial Contr.	222-8
100-50 India	77-8xd.
5 Union	3-2-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	12-12
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	147-8
100 Katni 1st P.	103-8
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Df.	637-8
100 Katni	158-12
10 Punjab P.	**6-8**
10 Punjab	7-2
100 Shahabad	153-12
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-13
15 New India	16-3
200-100 Oriental	1692-8
10 Vulcan	5-15
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	105-15
1000 Andhra Val. P.	970-0
1000 Andhra Valley	546-4
50 Bombay Tram P.	66
50 Bom. Tram	101-14
100 Tata Hydro P.	102 8
100 Tata Hydro	103-2
1000 Tata Power	395-0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	807-8
100 Amritsar Patti	**102-8**
100 Central Province	70-4
100 Dho. Barramati	89-0
100 Guzarat	43-12
90 Mandra Bhon	55-0
500 Tajti Valley	567-8
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	12-2
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	115-0
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	43-12
30 Tata Steel D.	285-0
75 Tata Steel	22-2
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	211-14
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	180-0
50 Bom. Telephone	41-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-6-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	872-8
125 Bom. Burma Old	372-8
100 In. Bleaching	131-4
15 Scindia	5-11-6
3 1/2 p. c. Govt. Paper	59-7-0
5 p. c. 1945/55 Tax Free	99-14-0

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 29.

Sakellaridis July	6.80
September	6.76
October	6.91
November	7.01
January	7.22
March	7.39
May	7.56
F.G.F. Spot	7.10

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1931

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has claim settling agents throughout the world. J8

"WE WANT EVERY PIE OF REVENUE".

—:o:—

Threats & Persuasion.

MORE REVELATIONS ABOUT REVENUE COLLECTION IN BARDOLI ...

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, July 29.

This is my concluding letter on the grave situation on Bardoli. These writings appear a 'story' to those, who do not pretend to be 'experts' on the situation in Bardoli. But they will be more true to their responsible profession, if they stop passing any judgment without knowing firsthand anything whatsoever, about Bardoli. I doubt even their secondhand informants have ever visited a single village in Bardoli during the past two months. Those who have eyes can clearly see that the measures adopted in Bardoli at present by the local officers under the instruction of the higher officials are not in accordance with the terms of the Delhi agreement.

One head constable was given the command of a party which visited the houses of the Mohammedans of Bardoli on the 21st instant. Three talatis and about ten police accompanied him.

"The house of Ismail Sale Achhala was entered. As the front doors were closed, police tried to enter the house from the back door. That, too, was bolted from inside. They pulled it down by dashing against it with kicks and lathis. The door fell upon Mr. Ismail Sale's wife and his two daughters who were injured. The owner of the house was not present. The police started to scold the women, rushed into the house, and pulled out of the house a big wooden box, a bedstead, a box, a chair, a carpet, sheet etc. This khatedar had paid the revenue for the current and the last years, only a small portion of revenue for the year of the severe frost was in arrears."

Another attachment was made at the house of a poor Mohammedan woman. She lives in a house with a fallen wall.

A bedstead was removed from her house. Then the police began to take out the vessels. A woman from the adjoining house said to the police, "You may remove a bedstead or an earthern pot from her house. Her arrears is Rs. 150 but she has not ever so many pies with her. The idea of attachment was fortunately dropped. The third turn was also of a poor Mohammedan. He was in his stable. His wooden box was being removed. He went in search of money but poor man could not get any. Here also the officers gave up the idea of attachment.

'WE WANT EVERY PIE OF REVENUE'.

Again the police force made its appearance in the street of the vegetable planters of Bardoli the next day. At every door a police guard was posted. A threat of the arrival of a higher officer and of attachment was given and fifteen to twenty farmers were made to pay small sums. Some one complained to the Mamlatdar that the people had paid their revenues for the current year and yet why were they unnecessarily troubled? The Mamlatdar became angry and said, "Still you are talking of the current year. You are still generating this thrash in your mind. Enough of the current revenue and the arrears. You will be ruined if you will accept the advice of Ashramwallas. We are determined to collect every pie of the arrears as well as of the current year. You will come into trouble, if you will not pay up the full amount of Government dues."

LAND MORTGAGED TO PAY REVENUE.

The Mamlatdar spent the 22nd of July in Vankaner to exact as many rupees as possible. Mr. Ismail Desai was present there with his police force. People were out in their fields. Only women remained in the houses. Their doors were knocked. The police entered the houses, threatened the women and guards were posted at different centres in the village. This continued from early morning up to 11 o'clock in the late at night.

"Bhulabhai Morarji was not present in the house. The women of the house requested the officers to wait till Bhulabhai returned home. But the police threw out 3 bedsteads. Mr. Bhulabhai came fom his field and protested against his illegal procedure. The Khatedar had to obtain Rs. 70 on interest from the money lender and to pay. "Narottam Makian and his old mother offered Rs. 10. Mr. Ismail Desai said, 'That won't do. Go and bring the full dues.' Some policemen were sent with them. Being terrified at the show of the police, the old woman mortgaged three-fourth bighas of her land and paid Rs. 78."

Bai Raten, the wife of Haribhai Parbhubhai complains; "I had been to plant paddy. My two young daughters of 10 and 12 years of age were at home. The police entered my neighbour's house and from its rear entered my house. A policeman ordered my daughter to open the door."

The woman returned from her fields. She was then, taken to the village Thana. She carried Rs. 100 with her. Yet, she was threatened and sent back to bring more. After a short while a policeman was sent again to call her.

This time while giving the old woman a statement of account of Government dues, a mistake on the part of the Talati was found out. The woman addressing the Talati said. "At the time of reaping the Jowari crop, when my cart was stopped, my brother paid you Rs. 15. Why have you not credited it to my account?" The Talati denied having received it. The woman had obtained Rs. 10, on interest from a Bania of the village. She convinced the police of her having paid that sum to the Talati by proving it from the account of the Bania.. The Mamlatdar asked the Talati to explain it. At last the Talati, ex-Patel Ranchhodbhai and the present Patel Mahmadbhai went out, consulted among themselves and came back. The Talati admitted that the money was paid but he had forgotten to make an entry into the Government record! This woman had paid Rs. 55 for her Khata of Gotasa but it is doubtful whether that sum, too, is credited to her or not. She brought her suspicion to the notice of the Mamlatdar. The attachment officers let the woman go only when she paid her total arrears of Rs. 26. She brought the sum from a Shahukar on interest.

THREAT AND PERSUASION

The Collector removed his camp from Bardoli to Valod on the 23rd. instant. The Deputy Superintendent of Police started for Siker. Mahalkari and his revenue police had reached the place in advance. A khatedar got frightened at the sight of such a show and paid Rs. 110. The party moved towards another khatedar's house. An old woman was there. She requested the officer to wait till her son returned from the fields, but the police began to remove bedsteads, beddings, boxes, etc., from the house.

Leaving the work half done, the party approached Keval Bhula's place. From his petition the Mahalkari had decided to suspend his revenue for Siker lands, if the khatedar consented to pay the revenues of his lands in surrounding villages. He had paid that amount with great difficulty. Yet his arrears of Siker lands was also demanded from him this time. He reminded the Mahalkari of his previous decision. The officer said 'You will have to pay the full amount. Be away, otherwise attachment of your properties will begin.' And accordingly the police started to execute the order. The farmer plainly said to the officer, "My house is quite open to you, remove any article you desire." Bedsteads, tables and chairs were thrown out. They would remove an article and come back to persuade the khatedar. Then they pulled big wooden boxes and brought the horse out of the house. Again they tried persuasion. They made a show of attachment at two or three more houses. It was evening and the work of attachment ceased.

Late in the evening the Circle Inspector called all the owners of properties thus said to have been attached. He persuaded them to pay whatsoever they desire and take back their articles. At night a suggestion was made to decide the case of the village as a whole and not of two or three individuals. Messrs. Dahyabhai Parbhubhai and Ranchhodbhai Madhavbhai two leading men of the village met the officers on receiving a call from them. The khatedars of the village agreed to pay Rs. 250 out of an arrears of about Rs. 3,000 and the officers also gave up the idea of attachment and went back.

AGRARIAN TROUBLE IN U. P.

Congress Closely Watching Situation

PT. JAWAHARLAL INTERVIEWED

LUCKNOW, July 29.

Lucknow pourparlers in connection with agrarian trouble in the United Provinces are now over. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left for Allahabad last night, and will shortly proceed to Bombay.

Mr. Kunwar Jagdish Prashad, Chief Secretary to U. P. Government, has returned to Nainital.

Pandit Malaviya left for Benares. It is believed that the situation in U. P. is not likely to interfere with Mr. Gandhi's participation in the Round Table Conference.

CONGRESS CLOSELY WATCHING SITUATION.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who returned here to-day from Lucknow declined to make any statement regarding his conversations with the Chief Secretary of the U. P. Government. He, however, said that the Congress was closely watching the agrarian situation and if it showed signs of immediate improvement the present tension might grow a little less.—A. P.

"Mass Of Evidence Against Govt."

MOVE FOR NO-RENT CAMPAIGN

ALLAHABAD, July 27.

The council of the United Provinces Congress Committee met yesterday at Allahabad in Anand Bhawan, the chief subject of deliberations at the meeting being the agrarian situation in the Province. It seemed to be the view of the council that the agrarian situation in the provinces has been further complicated by the speech of Sir Malcolm Hailey to the Legislative Council, and especially by the Governor's reference to the Congress. A member of the council speaking to a press representative immediately after the meeting declared. We have sufficient materials in our possession in the reports of the conditions prevailing in the various districts given by most responsible members of the council of the Provincial Congress Committee, which will enable us to meet any case that may be put against the Congress in respect of the non-observance of the truce terms. On the other hand, we have a mass of evidence to establish a case against Government.'

The proceedings of the meeting were held 'in camera.' But the trend of the discussions on the agrarian situation according to some of those who profess to have some knowledge of the proceedings, indicated that the council might be pressed to advise Mahatma Gandhi to start a no-rent campaign on the ground of economic distress and that the United Provinces might be chosen as the scene of the campaign.

A press representative asked Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this afternoon if it was correct that the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee has actually drawn up a scheme of no-rent campaign and has even included in the scheme names of prominent Congress workers who may be asked to lead the campaign in succession in the event of arrests, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru replied: "Your information is likely to be wrong.—"Leader."

BOMBAY BROKER MURDER CASE.

Boy Witness Identifies Accused Jagtap.

BANANAS TO POLICE CONSTABLE'S DAUGHTER FOR A GLASS OF WATER

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 29.

Eight more witnesses were examined to-day before Mr. W. N. Baktyar, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kalyan, Prant, Thana in the Bombay Broker Murder Case in which Madhavrao Jagtap stands charged with the murder of Nazir Abdulla Dharamsi.

Shivmangalsing Nakshaisingh deposed that he was called as a punch when the police attached the motor car No. Y 9387 frmo the workshop.

Ali Mohammad Vazir stated that he was a 'panch' when some witnesses identified accused and approver Pathare in the Bombay C. I. D. office.

TOLL KEEPER'S EVIDENCE

Gufoor Tajuddin deposed that he is serving in the Toll office at Pajpal District Kolaba. On May 23 car No. Y 9387 came from Mahad at 7-30 p.m. and went towards Dharamtar and he recovered 7 annas as toll from the car.

DATE CHANGED ON THE COUNTERFOIL

In his cross-examination by Mr. Karbhari witness admitted, he changed the date 23 on the counterfoil of receipt No. 1804 into 24. He could not say from which direction the car noted on the said receipt came nor could he say towards which side it went nor could he say at what time the said car passed by the toll office.

SEALED PACKET OF LETTERS

Lalshankar Mangalji, Cashier in the firm of Jagjiwan Ujamsi deposed that towards the end of May Nazir Dharamsi had given him one sealed packet containing letters and he had kept it in the safe. Subsequent to Nazir's disappearance he delivered it to Jagjiwan

Bai, a girl of 12, daughter of Balkrishna, police constable attached to Amyenali police station. Satara, deposed that 3 months ago while witness and her brother were playing in front of their house at Amenali at about 5 p.m. a car came from Mahableshwar went as far as the gate and returned and stopped opposite the Nake there were two passengers in the car. One of them asked for water for drinking. Witness gave him water and witness was given four plantains. Witness identified Pathare as the man who asked for water.

6 YEAR OLD BOY WITNESS WEEPS

Witness' brother Anant, a six years old boy, was brought into the court but being questioned by the Prosecutor he began to weep and hence it was decided to examine him subsequently.

SAW ACCUSED AT BHAMBURDA

Pandurang Sitaram, a film producer, residing at Kirkee stated he knew Jagtap since 1924 as they were both working in the same studio. He had seen accused going in a two-seater car with another on May 23 at 12-30 a.m. near the Bhamburda Railway level crossing the car then being covered with dust witness could not say whether the car now in the court compound was the same car. Accused's car went towards Poona. Witness spoke to one Jaikpur of his having seen Jagtap and asked him whether Jagtap had gone to Poona for producing films. Witness knew one Miss Jones who served for 3 months in a cinema film company.

DOESN'T REMEMBER THE DATE

In his cross-examination witness stated he could not give the exact date when he was examined by police. He was examined at his house by police sub-Inspector of Kalyan. Gaiware was not with the police at that time.

Nagoji Phirojshah, proprtior of the Ideal Motor Repairing Workshop near Gowalia Tank, Bombay, stated that Jagtap had bought Car No. Y 9387 to his shop on May 22 between 10 a.m. and 12 noon.

Pathare was with him. He repaired the car and it was taken at 4 p.m.

Annata, the boy witness, was brought again into the Court and examined and corroborated his sister Bai. He further identified accused as the second passenger in the car.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karbhari witness denied his father Balkrishna who was in court told him anything when witness was taken out of the court after he began to weep when he was first brought in the court, witness denied he had a talk with his sister. His father did not say anything to him outside the court. The case stands adjourned till to-morrow.

PATNA BOMB CASE

How Hazarilal Was Tracked By Police

PATNA, July 29.

The magisterial enquiry into the case against Hazarilal, the accused in the Patna bomb outrage case, who is charged under Section 302, I.P.C. and under the Arms Act and the Explosive Substances Act, commenced to-day at the Bankipur Jail before Mr. R. Jagmohan, I.C.S.

Opening the prosecution case, Counsel said that this was a case of outrage by bomb thrown at a party of Police officers when they attempted to arrest the accused Hazarilal, who tried to escape on the evening of June 28th. The explosion caused fatal injuries to the late Ramnarayan Singh, officiating Sub-Inspector.

A SCHOOL STUDENT.

Hazarilal belonged to Patna and was a student of the City School till a few years ago. He seemed to have fallen into the hands of the revolutionary, anarchist or Nihilist party. Hazarilal was wanted in connection with the Delhi conspiracy and murder case of November, 1930. He remained untraced until he was seen with a companion lately at Lucknow. Hazarilal and his companion, who were wanted in a Lucknow case also, were being watched by the Lucknow Police.

HOW HAZARILAL WAS TRACKED.

On information received from Lucknow C.I.D. that Hazarilal and his companion Chaube were on a visit to Patna, watch was kept on these two. On the evening of June 28 a police party was organised to effect the arrest of the two men. When confronted by the police party, Hazarilal threw a bomb at Sub-Inspector Ramnarayan Singh and Writer Head Constable Birendranath Sen with the result that Mr. Ramnarayan Singh succumbed to his injuries later and Birendranath was seriously injured. Slight injuries were also caused to the accused Hazarilal by the explosion. One live bomb, a loaded six chambered revolver, several live cartridges a note book in cipher and other articles were recovered from the possession of the accused.

Prosecution witnesses, including Rai Saheb A. K. Ganguly, Inspector, C.I.D., Sub-Inspector Zahurulhaq Khan and Birendranath Sen, Writer Head Constable, who was injured, were then examined.—A. P.

Pt Jawahar Condemns Terrorist Outrages

LUCKNOW, July 29.

Questioned about the murder of Mr. Gallick, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said: Terrorist outrages are bad from every point of view. They are confessions of despair. They demoralise and let loose the spirit of violent revenge. They must be condemned on human and political grounds.—A. P.

TERRORISTS OUTRAGES

U. P. European Association Urges "Resolute Rule"

ALLAHABAD, July 30.

The Committee of the Cawnpore and United Provinces branch of the European Association, Mr. Gavin Jones presiding, passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the political situation in India was being allowed by Government to go from bad to worse, and they were unable to see any grounds for optimism, as to the successful outcome of the present weak policy of Government, and adding that any further capitulation to or agreement with Congress extremists was fraught with utmost danger. The Committee also stressed the necessity of Government dealing, much more firmly in future, with any disturbances arising out of any attempted renewal of civil disobedience movement.—A. P.

"RETRIBUTION AND REPRESSION WILL NOT DO."

—:o:—

Mahatmaji's Warning To Revolutionaries. And Government.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Young India:—

The worst feature the attempted the assassination of Sir Ernest Hotson the Acting Governor of the Bombay Presidency was, that the act was done by a student of the College which had invited His Excellency when as as its honoured guest he was being shown round the College premises. It was as though a host was injuring his guest under his own roof. The canon recognised throughout the world is that the deadliest enemy, when he is under one's roof as guest, is entitled to protection from all harm. The act of the student was therefore essentially foul play without a single redeeming feature.

For the Acting Governor it was a providential escape, and it was fortunate for India and more so for the student world. I tender my congratulations to Sir Ernest Hotson as also to the nation.

It would be well if the believers in violence will take a lesson from this happy tragedy—happy because no one has suffered but the assailant.

WARNING TO STUDENTS

Has he suffered, is he suffering, or is he deluding himself with the belief that he is a hero? Let this even be a warning for the students. After all a school or a college is a sanctury where there should be nothing that is base or unholy. Schools and colleges are factories for the making of character. Parents send their boys and girls to them so that they may become good men and women. It would be an evil day for the nation, if every student is suspected as a would-be assassin capable of any treachery.

The Bhagatsingh worship has done and is doing incalculable harm to the country. Bhagat Singh's character about which I had heard so much from reliable sources, the intimate connection I had with the attempts that were being made to secure commutation of the death sentence carried me away and identified me with the cautions and balanced resolution passed at Karachi. I regret to observe that the caution has been thrown to the winds. The deed itself is being worshipped as if it was worthy of emulation. The result is "goondaism" and degradation wherever this mad worship is being performed.

CREED AND POLICY

The Congress is a power in the land, but I warn Congressmen that it will soon lose all its charm if they betray their trust and encourage the Bhagatsingh cult whether in thought, word or deed. If the majority do not believe in the Congress 'policy' of non-violence and truth, let them have the first article altered. Let us understand the distinction between policy and creed. A policy may be changed, a creed cannot. But either is as good as the other what it is held. Those therefore who hold non-violence only as a policy may not, without expressing themselves to the charge of dishonourable conduct, use the Congress membership as a cover for violence. I cannot get rid of the conviction, that the greatest obstacle to our progress towards Swaraj is our want of faith in our policy. Let this fortunate failure of assassination open our eyes.

'But look at the Governor's black record. Does not the doer himself say he shot because of the Sholapur deeds, because he superseded an Indian and became Acting Governor?' Some hasty youths or even grown up people will argue. My answer is: We knew all this when in 1920 we settled the Congress policy of non-violence and truth. There were, within our knowledge at the time, deeds much blacker than his worst enemies have imputed to Sir Ernest Hotson. The Congress deliberately and after full debate came to the conclusion in 1920, that the answer to the vile and violent deeds of the Government was not greater violence on our part, but that it was profitable for us to answer violence with non-violence and vileness with truth. The Congress saw further, that the worst administrators were not bad inherently, but that they were a fruit of the system of which they were willing or unwilling victims. We saw too that the system corrupted even the best from among ourselves. And so we evolved a policy of non-violent action that should destroy the system. Ten year's experience has shown that the policy of non-violence and truth though followed half-heartedly has answered phenomenally well, and that we are very near the harbour. The record of Sir Ernest Hotson, however bad it may be is wholly irrelevant and can in no way ertenuate, much less excuse the double crime of attempted assassination and treachery. The reported hostile demonstration by some students has made the ugly affair uglier still. I hope that the students and the teachers throughout India will seriously bestir themselves and put the educational house in order. And in my opinion it is the peremptory duty of the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to condemn the treacherous outrage and reiterate its policy in unequivocal terms.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT

One word to the Government and the administrators. Retribution and repression will not do. These violent outbreaks are portents. They may judge those who are immediately guilty. But they can deal with the disease only by dealing with the cause If they have neither the will nor the courage to do so, let them leave the rest to the nation. It has progressed past repression and retribution. It will deal with violence in its own ranks in its own way. Any Government action in excess of the demands of the common law will simply intensify the madness, and make violence more difficult than it already is.

CHEAP HOUSES FOR RURAL WORKERS

Bill Receives Royal Assent ...

LONDON, July 30.

Two important Government measures aiming to assist agriculture have received the Royal assent.

The first, Housing Act, provides 40,000 houses within a year to be let to rural workers at sh. 3-6d. weekly and second. Agricultural Marketing Act, establishes machinery for organisation of agricultural marketing and co-operation and reserach.—Reuter.

Ahmedabad Municipality Condemns Attack On Governor

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

At a meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality held last night a resolution was passed deploring the attempt on the life of the Acting Governor of Bombay in the Fergusson College and congratulating Sir Ernest Hotson on the providential rescue.—A.P.

AMERICAN FLYERS' DARING FEAT

Fly Over To Waes In A Fog

LONDON, July 30.

American flyers Pangborn and Herndon flying round the world landed at Moylegrove, Pembrokeshire, Wales, at seven this morning.

(Later)—They were forced down by fog through which they flew practically blindly across the whole of Atlantic.—Reuter.

Surat Borhas Up In Arms Against Wakf Act

SURAT, July 29.

The protest against the Waqf Act a large processin of Dawoodi Bohras of Surat paraded the main road with black flags this afternoon. Borah merchants also closed their shops. Many leading Bohras participated in the procession.—A.P.

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